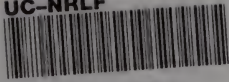


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EXCHANGE

ON THE HISTORY AND USE
OF THE SUFFIXES -ERY (-RY), -AGE
AND -MENT IN ENGLISH

BY

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FREDRIK GADDE

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1910.

ON THE HISTORY AND USE OF THE SUFFIXES -ERY (-RY), -AGE AND -MENT IN ENGLISH

BY

FREDRIK GADDE

LIC. PHIL., Ld.

BY DUE PERMISSION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY OF LUND
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EXCHANGE

PREFACE.

In the present dissertation I shall treat of the history and use of the suffixes *-ery* (*ry*), *-age* and *-ment* in English.

The English suffixes have not yet been made the object of an historical investigation. What has been written on them is almost confined to the accounts given in the English Grammars by MÄTZNER, KOCH, SWEET and others. These accounts are, for the most part, very summary: the origin of the suffix is stated and its different significations given with a few examples.

KOCH has treated English word-formation more fully than anybody else, and his lists of examples contain a larger number of formations than is usually given in the Grammars. His account, however, lacks clearness and order. In dealing with the French and Latin suffixes KOCH, it seems to me, makes a fault when he takes Latin for his starting-point. This arrangement is by no means advisable, as comparatively few formations can be traced back to Latin, and especially as regards suffixes like *-ery* (*-ry*), and *-age* it is quite out of place, because these suffixes, save in a few exceptional cases, do not answer to Lat. *-erium* and *-aticum*.

A book on *English Affixes* by S. S. HALDEMANN is recommended by SKEAT¹, but it is, in point of fact, a very meagre compilation of suffixes and prefixes with short notes and a few examples.

¹ Concise Etymological Dictionary (Oxford 1901), p. 631.

The best that has been written so far on this subject is found in NED. and it goes without saying that I have availed myself of the excellent articles on the suffixes contained in that dictionary.

I have chosen the above-mentioned suffixes for my investigation chiefly because they are among the most commonly used ones of those adopted from French; besides, they might well be grouped together from the point of view of their meanings, as many of these are common to the three suffixes.

I have divided my accounts of the suffixes into two chief sections, the one dealing with their early history, the other with their meanings.

An investigation into the history of the French suffixes in English, apart from its interest as a study on English word-formation, may also give us some information on the relation between the French and Native element in the English language. As this is a question of great interest, I have tried in an introduction to give an account of the position of the Native and French suffixes, and especially of the relation of the latter to the Native element in English.

I here take the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to Professor Eilert Ekwall, who suggested this work and whose kind advice has always been at my disposal throughout the preparation of it. My thanks are also due to Lector Charles Scott Fearenside, who has revised the language of my treatise and who has also helped me during the proof-reading.

Lund, November 1910.

Fredrik Gadde.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Preface.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
Works Consulted and Abbreviations Used.....	vi
Introduction.....	
(i) The French and Native Element in English	1
(ii) Hybridism	4
(iii) The Native Suffixes	7
(iv) The French Suffixes.....	10
I. The Suffix <i>-ery</i> (<i>-ry</i>)	18
A. The History of the Suffix	18
B. The Use of the Suffix <i>-ery</i> (<i>-ry</i>)	32
(i) The Meanings of the Suffix	32
(a) Formations expressing Quality, Behaviour	33
(b) Formations expressing Occupation, Rank, Condition	36
(c) Formations expressing the Place, Product of Action etc.....	38
(d) Formations expressing Collectiveness	42
(ii) The Use of <i>-ery</i> (<i>-ry</i>) from the point of view of Derivation.....	43
(iii) The Form of the Suffix.....	48
II. The Suffix <i>-age</i>	50
A. The History of the Suffix	50
B. The Use of the Suffix <i>-age</i>	57
(i) The Meanings of the Suffix.....	57
(a) Formations expressing Tax, Charge.....	57
(b) Formations expressing the Result of Action, Place, Collectivity etc.....	59
(c) Formations expressing Action	61
(d) Formations expressing State, System, Privilege etc.....	63
(ii) The Use of <i>-age</i> from the point of view of Derivation	65
(iii) The Form of the Suffix	69
III. The Suffix <i>-ment</i>	70
A. The History of the Suffix	70
B. The Use of the Suffix <i>-ment</i>	77
(i) The Meanings of the Suffix	77
(a) Formations expressing Action, State.....	77
(b) Formations expressing the Means, Result (Product) of an Action.....	81
(ii) The Use of the Suffix <i>-ment</i> from the point of view of Derivation.....	85
(iii) The Form of the Suffix.....	87
Word-Lists.....	88

WORKS CONSULTED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

- Allit. P. = Early English Alliterative Poems (E.E.T.S. 1).
Ayenbite = Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt (E.E.T.S. 23).
Babee's Book = Early English Meals and Manners (E.E.T.S. 32).
Barb. Br. = Barbour, The Bruce (E.E.T.S., E.S. 11, 21, 29, 55).
BOZON = Les Contes Moralises par NICOLE BOZON publiés par
L. T. SMITH et P. MEYER. Paris 1889.
BRITTON = A Lawbook by BRITTON, ed. F. MORGAN NICHOLS. Oxford 1865.
Cath. Ang. = Catholicon Anglicum (E.E.T.S. 75).
CD. = The Century Dictionary.
C. M. = Cursor Mundi (E.E.T.S. 57, 59, 62 etc).
DEROCQUIGNY, J., A Contribution to the Study of the French
Element in English. Lille 1904.
DIEZ, F., Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen II. Vierte
Auflage. Bonn 1876.
DU CANGE, Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis. Nova ed.
Niort 1883—1887.
ECKHARDT, E., Die angelsächsischen deminutivbildungen (Engl.
Studien 32).
EMERSON, O. F., The History of the English Language. New
York 1906.
Eng. Gilds = English Gilds (E.E.T.S. 40).
FEHR, B., Die Sprache des Handels in Altengland. Diss. St.
Gallen 1909.
FIEDLER-SACHS = Wissenschaftliche Grammatik der englischen
Sprache von E. FIEDLER und C. SACHS. Leipzig 1877.

- FLORIO, GIOVANNI, *Vocabulario Italiano e Inglese*. 1659.
- GODEFROY, F., *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne Langue Française et de tous ses dialectes du IX^e au XV^e siècle*. Paris 1881—1902.
- GREEN, J. R., *A Short History of the English People*. London 1905.
- Guy. W. = Guy of Warwick (E.E.T.S., E.S. 42, 49, 59).
- Handl. S. = Robert of Brunne's *Handlyng Synne* (E.E.T.S. 119, 123).
- JESPERSEN, O., *Growth and Structure of the English Language*. Leipzig 1905.
- KLUGE, F., *Nominale Stammbildungslehre der altgermanischen Dialecte* (*Sammlung kurzer Gram. Germ. Dial.*). Halle 1886.
- KOCH, C. F., *Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache* III. *Zweite Auflage*. Cassel 1891.
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- MARSH, G. P., *Lectures on the English Language*. First Series. 1862.
- MEYER-LÜBKE, W., *Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen* II. Leipzig 1894.
- MÄTZNER, E., *Englische Grammatik* I. Berlin 1860.
- MÄTZNER, E., *Französische Grammatik*. Berlin 1856.
- NED. = *A New English Dictionary*.
- NYROP, KR., *Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française* III. Copenhagen 1908.
- P. L. = *Pierre de Langtoft's Chronicle*, ed. T. WRIGHT. London 1866, 1868.
- P. P. = *The Promptorium Parvulorum* (E.E.T.S., E.S. 102).
- P. Pl. = *Langland, Piers Plowman* (E.E.T.S. 28, 38, 64).
- Prose Ps. = *The Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter* (E.E.T.S. 97).
- Proverbs of Alfred*, ed. SKEAT. 1907.
- Proverbs of Alfred*, ed. BORGSTRÖM. Diss. Lund 1908.

- Rob. Br. I = Translation of Wace's Brut by Robert Mannyng of Brunne, ed. F. J. FURNIVALL. London 1888.
- Rob. Br. II = Translation of Langtoft's Chronicle by Robert Mannyng of Brunne, ed. HEARNE. Oxford 1725.
- Rob. Gl. = The Metrical Chronicle of Rob. of Gloucester.
- S. E. L. = The Early South-English Legendary of Lives of Saints (E.E.T.S. 87).
- Shoreham = The Poems of W. of Shoreham (E.E.T.S., E.S. 86).
- SKEAT, W., Principles of English Etymology. Second Series. Oxford 1891.
- SWEET, H., A New English Grammar I. Oxford 1900.
- THIELE, O., Die konsonantischen Suffixe der Abstrakta des Altenglischen. Diss. Darmstadt 1902.
- TREVISA = Translation of Polychronicon by J. TREVISA, ed. BABINGTON and LUMBY (Rerum Brit. Med. Ævi Scriptores). London 1865.
- VISING, J., Franska språket i England. Göteborg 1900.
- WYCLIF = English Works by WYCLIF (E.E.T.S. 74).

Other abbreviations are mostly such as occur in NED., e. g. *a* = *ante*, before; *arch.* = archaic; *n.-w.* = nonce-word; *obs.* = obsolete etc.

INTRODUCTION.

(i) The French and Native Element in English.

Prof. JESPERSEN makes an attempt somewhere in his book, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, psychologically to explain the fact why such a large number of everyday words were adopted from French into English after the Norman Conquest. After speaking of the different categories of French loan-words and pointing out that these are not only technical words, but that many non-technical words were taken over, because «it was the fashion to interlard one's speech with French words», Jespersen goes on to say (§ 93, p. 91): «If, then, the English adopted so many French words because it was the fashion in every respect to imitate their 'betters', we are allowed to see in this adoption of *non-technical* words an outcome of the same trait of their character as that which in its exaggerated form has in modern times been termed snobism or toadyism, and which has made large sections of the English people more interested in the births, deaths and especially marriages of dukes and marquises than in anything else outside their own small personal sphere.»

It seems to me that this explanation of the adoption of the words in question is not very convincing. I think there is no need to resort to any psychological explanation

The position of the French language was very seriously threatened. A chronicle-writer tells us that «during the war everybody who could not speak English was exposed to the scorn and contempt of the common people».¹

A great part of the population must have been bilingual by the turn of the fourteenth century; and this has no doubt contributed to the fusion of the two languages. Several facts, historical and linguistic, go to show that this was completed about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The question of the relation between the Romanic and the Germanic element in English has been the subject of much discussion, and various opinions have been pronounced as to their relative importance. I shall not enter on this question here. Suffice it to say that the philologists of the nineteenth century on the whole strongly urged the Germanic character of English and were anxiously zealous to prove the preponderance of the 'native' element. In course of time this view has been modified, and attempts have been made to do full justice to the French element. J. DEROCQUIGNY quotes several pronouncements to this effect.² I shall only repeat what Dr. MURRAY says in the Preface to NED.: «the Anglo-French words are now no less 'native' and no less important constituents of our vocabulary than the Teutonic words». This means that the fusion of French and English in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries resulted in a harmonised and homogeneous language.

If we keep this fact in mind, some phenomena in English linguistic history which have been characterized as abnormal will admit of a natural explanation, e. g. the great invasion of Latin and Greek words in the sixteenth century.

It is, of course, not due to chance that of all non-Romanic tongues English shows the greatest number of such

¹ Cf. WISING, Fr. spr. iv, p. 8 ff.

² The French element in English, p. 23.

1v

borrowings. Through the mixture with French the English vocabulary had become largely Romanic in character. A great many Latin words had been adopted into English through the medium of French; and these had opened the way for further borrowings from the same source. In this way a communication was established between English and Latin. No doubt it came quite natural to the early English authors to resort to Latin as well as to French in order to fill up the want of words.

That many authors went too far and anglicized Latin and Greek words in season and out of season is quite a different matter; but even those who were opposed to an excessive use of such words did not shrink from using one when it came in handy. It is quite out of place to apply a one-sidedly puristic view to this case.

(ii) **Hybridism.**

Dr. MURRAY's words should also be kept carefully in mind in treating of certain chapters of English word-formation. They will help us to see in its proper light the phenomenon called *hybridism* — i. e. the occurrence of composite words formed of elements from different languages. I shall here speak of «hybrids» of which French suffixes are constituent parts.

French stems with native endings are found very early: formations from Germanic roots with French endings, however, are not found till about the middle of the fourteenth century. Formations of this type — native stem + foreign ending — are pretty rare in most languages. In English they occur abundantly; but this is because they were not felt as formed of elements of different languages. Accordingly the name «hybrid» is hardly applicable to these formations. I quite agree with the opinion expressed

in the following passage in the English Grammar of FIEDLER-SACHS (§ 35, p. 100): «So lange das Volk die fremden Wörter als etwas Fremdes, nicht als sein völliges Eigenthum betrachtet, wird es nicht daran denken mit Hülfe fremder Endungen neue Wörter zu bilden. — — — Hat sich das Volk dagegen an die fremden Wörter gewöhnt, sind ihm deren Bedeutung klar, deren Ton gäng und gäbe geworden, dann löst es — — — die Endungen der fremden Wörter ab, und springt damit um wie mit den eignen Endungen.» And a little further on the author questions the justice of using the appellation «hybrid» as a name for these formations, as «das Volk sich eines Unterschiedes zwischen den beiden Sprachenbestandtheilen nicht mehr bewusst ist.»

This view of the formations in question, however, has not been shared by all philologists, nor has the importance of the French suffixes for English word-formation been generally acknowledged. G. P. MARSH makes the following remark on the use of French endings in English (*English Language*, p. 309): «There is very generally a reluctance to adapt these [sc. French endings] to Saxon roots, which much restricts the formation of nouns from other words.» It seems that MARSH not only means that French endings are not readily added to native roots, but that this fact exercises a restricting influence on their use in the word-formation in general. The English grammarian LATHAM pronounces still more strongly against «hybrids»; he will not even approve of the use of English suffixes in derivations from French roots:« — — now, to add an English termination to a Norman word or *vice-versa* is to corrupt the language¹», and in another place he says: «Individually, I consider that hybridism is a *malum per se* and that it ought

¹ The English Language (p. 430).

to be discouraged»; but he sees himself bound in the same breath to make the restriction «that it is, sometimes, all but necessary, and also that some hybrids are better than others¹.»

Some people will perhaps blame me for adducing such «obsolete» pronouncements, the absurdity of which is now fully recognized by everybody. But it may be questioned, if advocates for these opinions might not be found in our days, even if they do not put it in such an exaggerated form.

O. F. EMERSON does not treat of word-formation in his *History of the English Language*; but we are able to gather from stray remarks what he thinks of the French suffixes.

Speaking of 'hybrids' he says on p. 137: «more numerous are words in which an English suffix has been added to a French noun or adjective, and the custom of making such compounds still continues to some extent.» *Still continues to some extent!* It should be observed that this is said of formations with native endings from French roots, which, as E. points out, are more numerous than compounds formed of native words and French endings. On the following page (138) we read: «Besides certain characteristic changes in the English vocabulary already mentioned there have been some that may occur in the *natural development* of any language» — which necessarily implies that «the characteristic changes in the English vocabulary already mentioned», i. e. hybridism, the loss of the native suffixes and their replacement by French ones, are regarded by Emerson as not 'natural'.

The statements quoted from LATHAM and EMERSON show us the consequence of a one-sided vindication of the Germanic character of English. If we look on English as a

¹ The English Language (p. 480).

mixed language, whose French and Germanic constituents are of equal importance, all speculations on the justifiableness of hybridism become useless.

We shall now see what a German grammarian says of the use of the French and native suffixes. MÄTZNER has the following remark on this question (Engl. Gram. I p. 428): «Im allgemeinen ist zu bemerken, dass die germanischen Ableitungssuffixe, wenngleich öfter scharf ausgeprägt, weniger fruchtbar für das Englische geblieben sind als die Romanischen.» From this we find that Mätzner's opinion is diametrically opposed to those expressed in the above quotations.

In order to form an opinion on this question — the use and importance of the French and Native endings — it will be necessary for us to try and find out to what extent the use of the OE. suffixes has been affected by the appearance of the French suffixes in Middle English. For this purpose I shall give an account of the use of the most important Native and French suffixes, with special reference to the relation of the latter to the native element in the vocabulary.

(iii) The Native Suffixes.

Of the OE. suffixes for forming nouns designating persons the most commonly used were *-ere* (OE. *fiscere*) and *-ing*, *-ling*, (OE. *flyming*; *æþeling*); and none of these suffered by the French invasion. The first-mentioned has become the regular means of forming agent-nouns: as to the other, the form *-ling* has been freely employed in new-formations, but is now no longer productive in this use (cf. NED. *-ling*).

Amongst the suffixes used in OE. to form words denoting female persons there were *-en* (OE. *gyden*) and *-(e)stre*.

The former disappears after the OE. period. The formations in *-estre* were of frequent occurrence in OE., but even before the end of the period they were sometimes used to denote male persons — («*bæcestre* hat im ags. auch die bedeutung 'bäcker'», Kluge, p. 25) and in ME. the ending *-ster* is applied to men as well as women. In Mod. E. these formations have a masculine sense, with the exception of *spinster*.

As regards the OE. **diminutive suffixes** I can confine myself to quoting some lines from a treatise on this subject by E. ECKHARDT¹: «Im verhältnis zum Deutschen ist das Englische arm an deminutivbildungen. — — — Diese armut an deminutivbildungen haftet bereits dem Angelsächsischen an.» This may be sufficient for our present purpose.

The only important OE. means of forming collectives was the prefix *ge-* in *ja-*derivatives, which does not fall under my subject. Of the many concrete-forming suffixes but few were productive to an extent worth mentioning, e. g. *-el* and *-(e)ls* (< (*i*)*sla*). Both of these occur in derivations from verbs (*scyttel*, *bridel*; *scyttels*, *rēcels*).

The **endings for forming abstracts** were both numerous and, in some cases, very productive. A very common suffix, especially in derivatives from adjectives, was the Germanic *-iþō*, *-iðō*, which appears in different forms in OE. (OE. *hieþū*; *bearnliest*, *-lēast*.) Still, this is surpassed in frequency by the suffix *-ness*, which already in the earliest known epoch of OE. is «das beliebteste Bildungsmittel für Adjektivabstrakta, hinter welchem die funktionsgleichen ältern Suffixe *-iþō* und *-in* weit zurückbleiben.» (THIELE, pp. 134—135). Next to *-ness* in extensive use comes *-ung*, *-ing* in derivations from verbs.

¹ Engl. Studien 32.

Finally, there are to be mentioned some much-employed endings which originally were independent words, viz. *-dōm* and *-scipe*. These are added to nouns, especially to those designating persons. *-hād* and *-ræden* are of similar origin, but do not occur so frequently. Especially *-scipe* has been extensively used: it forms derivatives both from personal nouns and other nouns and from adjectives.

The OE. **adjective suffixes** are numerous. Several of them are no longer productive in OE. to a great extent, as *-ol* (*-ul*) (OE. *flugol*, *swicol*), *-or* (OE. *slidor*). The suffix *-en* (OE. *gilpen*, *gylden*) was much used in OE. and ME. to form adjectives from nouns with the sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of', but «from the 16th century onwards there has been in literary English a growing tendency to discard these adjs. for the attrib. use of the sb., as in 'a gold watch' — —» (NED.). The suffixes *-y* (OE. *-ig*) and *-ish* (OE. *-isc*) are used very frequently. The following endings were independent words in Germanic: *-ly* (OE. *lic*), *-some* (OE. *-sum*), *-less* (OE. *-leas*), *-full* (OE. *-full*).

The OE. manner of forming weak **verbs** from nouns and adjs. by means of vowel inflections fell into disuse when the distinction between the endings had been lost through the levelling of the final vowels. On account of this levelling many verbs and nouns were made alike in form, which gave rise to that specifically English practice of deriving verbs from nouns and *vice-versa* without changing the form (cf. JESPERSEN, *Growth* § 163 ff.).

In OE. there are several **verbal endings** which have arisen from a combination of the vowel suffix and the final consonant of a noun. Such combinations are OE. *-ettan* (< *at-ia-an*), *s-ia-n*, *l-ia-n*, *r-ia-n*, *n-ia-n*. Of these the two first-mentioned did not survive the OE. period: *-lian* = Mod. E. *-le* «was extensively used in ME. and early Mod. E. to form verbs expressing repeated action»

(NED.), e. g. *bustle, crackle, grapple, paddle, sparkle*. *-rian* = Mod. E. *-er* has also a frequentative sense: it occurs in several Mod. E. verbs, of which some can be traced back to OE.

-nian = Mod. E. *-en* is rare in OE., but has been much used later to form verbs from adjectives: *darken, harden, widen*.

(iv) The French Suffixes.

I now proceed to give a survey of some important French suffixes, paying special attention to their relation to the Native element.

Several **suffixes for forming personal nouns** have been adopted from French. Among these is *-ēr* < AF. *-ēr* (= OF. *-ier*), which occurs in numerous loan-words. The shortened form of this suffix, *-er*, was often levelled under the English suffix *-ere* in ME., as in *scolere, templee*, and in this way it may have contributed to further the use of the English suffix.

Other personal suffixes are *-ier, -eer*, representing the strong form of the French *-ēr*, which are chiefly employed in derivations from French roots, and *-ard* (= Germanic *-hard*), which forms personal nouns with a depreciatory sense: it occurs in some new-formations.

None of the above-mentioned suffixes has been so much used as the suffix *-ee* «originally an adaptation of the *-é* of certain AF. pa. pples. which were used as sbs.» (NED.). After the model of Anglo-French loan-words this suffix has been freely employed to form correlatives to substantives in *-or*. These formations are legal terms and denote usually the 'indirect object' of the verbs from which they are derived, as *grantee* 'the person to whom a grant is made': more rarely they have a passive sense as *appellee* 'one who is appealed against'. With few exceptions (e. g.

loanee), the formations with *-ee* expressing legal notions are not derived from native words: this may partly be due to the fact that the law-terms are for the most part of French origin.

There is, however, another category of formations with *-ee*, chiefly consisting of humorous nonce-words, as *cheatee* 'one who is cheated', *coachee* 'one who is coached'. These words are formed on the analogy of law-terms, as *appellee*, and denote the 'direct object' of the verbs from which they are derived. The earliest instances of these formations are found in the seventeenth century (e. g. *cheatee*, *examinee*). From the following century I have noted two derivatives from native roots, viz. *cuttee*, *lovee*. However, it is not until the nineteenth century that they occur in great numbers. I shall only mention a few formations from native roots: *crammee*, *cudgellee*, *drivee*, *flingee*, *hangee*, *kickee*, *kissee*, *nickname*, *sendee* etc. (Cf. JESPERSEN, *Growth*, p. 112).

As was shown above (p. 8), the OE. suffixes denoting female persons went out of use in ME. It was a French suffix that replaced them, viz. *-ess*. This suffix was early added to Native as well as French words, partly to agent nouns in *-er*, as *breakeress*, *dwelleress*, *slayeress* (Wyclif), partly to other roots, as *goddess* and *herdess*.

The suffix *-ess* was freely employed in the following centuries. Some examples of derivatives from native roots may be given here: *buildress* 1566—1822, *maness* 'woman as the feminine of man' (rare) 1594—1855, *fostress* 1603 +, *milleress* (rare) 1680, *fisheress* 1611—85, *deviless* 1693 +, *fellowess* 1748—96, *keeperess* 1748 +.

Many of the formations with *-ess* are now, according to NED., «obsolete or little used, the tendency of mod. usage being to treat the agent-nouns in *-er* and sbs. indi-

cating profession or occupation, as of common gender, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.» This is the reason why the suffix occurs chiefly in nonce-use in the nineteenth century, which is shown by the following examples: *dwarfess* (rare), *feloness* (rare), *ghostess* (nonce-wd.), *knavess* (nonce-wd.), *cricketeress*, *fighteress* (rare), *lecturess*, *butcheress*, *breweress*, *bankeress* (nonce-wd.), *bakeress*, *helperess* (nonce-wd.), *milkeress*, *rivalless*, *sailorless*.

Note. NED. remarks that the French use of *-ess* to form fem. of animals has not been adopted by English; *lioness* and *tigress* are loan-words. There are, however, some similar formations of native origin, all of them nonce-words or of humorous character: *dovess*, *leopardess*, *eagless*, *apess*, *dogess*, *raveness*.

The lack of **diminutive suffixes** that is characteristic of English has been pointed out above (p. 8). Of Native endings it is only *-ling* and the Scotch *-y*, *-ie* that are used to a considerable extent in formations with this sense.

French has contributed a suffix which has especially in modern times (nineteenth century) been extensively used to form diminutives, viz. *-let*. This has arisen through the addition of the dim. suffix *-et* to sbs. with the ending *-el*. The suffix *-et* is also found in English, chiefly in words of French origin. After the model of French formations, as *roundlet*, *forcelet*, *billet*, *cirklet*, new-formations may have been formed: *roselet* from the fifteenth century, *armlet* and *ringlet* from the sixteenth century, *kinglet* etc. As has been said above, the formations with this ending are very common in the nineteenth century: they are derived from Native as well as French roots: *beamlet*, *beardlet*, *birdlet*, *booklet*, *brooklet*, *cocklet*, *crablet*, *dishlet* etc.

Few French suffixes have been more extensively used in English than *-ery* (*-ry*), *-age* and *-ment*, which I shall treat in detail below. These are employed to form abstracts,

but also to express the ideas of place and collectivity and other concrete notions. Especially with regard to the concrete meanings one can say that these suffixes have supplied a real want in English word-formation, as there was no productive ending of native origin for the expression of these notions.

All of them, especially *-ery* (*-ry*) and *-age*, occur frequently in derivatives from native roots. Out of more than 600 new-formations with *-ery* (*-ry*) in my word-list more than 250 are from native roots: the corresponding figures for formations with *-age* are 400 and 150 respectively. The proportion of native roots with the ending *-ment* is not so large. This is partly due to circumstances which are easily understood by an examination of the word-list (note the great number of derivations with *-ment* from verbs of the type *disguise*, *rejoice*; cf. below, p. 85). Partly it may be due to the fact that *-ment*, which has come down from Latin, has been used in many cases to anglicize Latin formations with *-mentum*: this may to some extent have had a restraining influence on its use in derivatives from native roots.

This may also be the reason why abstract suffixes, as *-ance* and *-ation* occur almost exclusively in derivatives from French and Latin bases. I shall give a list of some formations from native roots with these suffixes, in order to show what they are like. Many of them are nonce-words and humorous formations.

The collection is made from NED., but it should be observed that I have not searched through the Dictionary with the view of collecting all the formations in question:

-ance: *abidance* 1647 +, *abodance* 1630, *bearance* 1725; 1834 +, *betterance* 1614, *biddance* 1836 +, *forbid-dance* 1608—11 +, *forbearance* 1576 +, *forgivance* 1490, 1576, *furtherance* 1440 + (cf. *fartherance* 1785),

glitterance 1801 +, *hindrance* 1436 +, *overbearance* 1639; 1760 +, *riddance* 1535 +

-ation: *backwardation* 1850 +, *blindation* 1588, 1734, *blubberation* 1812, *chatteration* (hum.) 1862 – 79, *flirtation* 1718 +, *fidgetation* 1744, *flo(a)tation* 1806 +, *flog-gation* (nonce-wd.) 1688, *flustration* (vulg. or jocul.) 1748 +, *flutteration* 1754 – 1805, *fussation* 1755, *gibbetation* 1689, *mutteration* (nonce-wd.) 1753, *roaration* (rare) 1617 («Such Orations – roarations ye may call them»), *starvation*, *thunderation* 1892 (JESPERSEN, *Growth*, p. 123).

Most of the formations mentioned, especially those in *-ation*, are obsolete or of rare occurrence; and even if a complete list contained double the number of the formations here given, it is obvious that these suffixes have not been of the same importance to English word-formation as, say *-ery* (*-ry*) and *-age*.

Several French **adjective suffixes** have been adopted into English, as *-able*, *-ous*, *-ic*, *-al* etc.; but, with the exception of the first-mentioned, the importance of which in English word-formation there is no need to dwell on here, they have not been employed to a great extent in derivations from native roots. This circumstance is, no doubt, connected with the fact that the native endings with the same function are numerous and productive (cf. above p. 9). The following brief account of the derivatives with *-ous* from native roots will give an idea of the use of the French adjective suffixes in this respect. The suffix *-ous* is more common in such formations, I think, than any of the above-mentioned suffixes, except *-able*.

The suffix *-ous* occurs in several French loan-words in the thirteenth century. The earliest new-formations with *-ous* date from the fourteenth century: all of them are derived from French roots. One of the oldest formations

in which *-ous* occurs added to a native base is *righteous*. This word is not a new-formation, but has been remodelled from OE. *rihtwise*: the fact that the suffix *-ous* could replace a native ending seems to indicate that it enjoyed a certain popularity at this early date. There is another word in which *-ous* has been adopted in the same manner, viz. *wrongous*.

Amongst the new-formations in the fifteenth century there are some from native roots: *craftious*, *churlous*, *mightious*, *wond(e)rous*, of which only the last-mentioned has been commonly used. It should be observed that the words in *-er* are the only ones of native origin that readily take the ending *-ous*.

In the sixteenth century we find several formations of this type: *blusterous*, *loiterous*, (= sluggish), *blasterous* (= blasting), *clusterous*, *glitterous*, *furtherous*, *slaughterous*, *murderous*. Most of these are rare, however, and have been replaced by formations with other suffixes (e. g. *furtherosome*, *glittery*). All other formations from native roots in the sixteenth century are obsolete: *firous*, *filthous*, *niggardous*, *sinewous*; cf. *hungriousness* (1549).

From the following centuries I have noted these formations:

17th c. (*cloudiously*), *heathenous*, *awous*, *mutterous*, *timous* (= timely; seasonable), *thunderous*, *slumb(e)rous*

18th c. *crankous*, *uproarious*

19th c. *blendous*, *reefous*, *plunderous*, *toyous* (= trifling); cf. *whisperously*.

This small number of formations from native roots stands in no proportion to the extensive use of *-ous* in derivatives from French and especially Latin bases. But no doubt the very fact that after the fifteenth century this suffix was employed to such a large extent to anglicize Latin and Greek adjectives in *-osus*, *-us*, many of which

were entirely unknown to most English speakers, has contributed to restrict its use to the Romanic stock of words.

All the **verbal suffixes** adopted through French occur almost exclusively in derivations from Romanic roots. The exceptions consist for the most part in nonce-formations with or without humorous implication, as *womanize*, *nakedize*, *boatize*; *speechify*, *frenchify*, *truthify*, *drowsify*.

* *

From what has been said above we find that many of the French suffixes have become living formatives in English and are used without hesitation to form words from native roots. I believe this is especially the case with suffixes which serve to denote ideas for the expression of which English had no productive endings of native origin, while such suffixes as coincide with the native ones in function are chiefly confined to form derivatives from Romanic roots.

We have further seen that the use of those native suffixes which have come to play a part in English word-formation upon the whole was fully developed in OE.: on the other hand, that suffixes which have later on fallen, wholly or partially, into disuse, were in most cases already of little importance at the end of the OE. period.

There is no doubt that the Norman Conquest and the fusion of Anglo-Saxon and French that resulted from it exercised a decisive influence on English word-formation. The language which emerged in the fourteenth century bore quite a different stamp from OE. and required partly new means of derivation. The OE. endings that were well established in the old language were kept in use; but such endings as were little used, or the forms of which too much deviated from the character of the new English, were discarded and replaced by French ones.

This was a natural development, and I think there is no reason to join EMERSON in complaining of the fact that modern English, compared «with English in its oldest form and other Teutonic dialects, no longer forms new compounds as freely as of old or new words by the use of *native* suffixes and prefixes.» (Hist. Eng. Lang. p. 134, § 140). Comparisons between English and other Germanic languages in this respect are altogether unjustifiable.

* *

I now proceed to deal with the suffixes *-ery* (*-ry*), *-age*, and *-ment*. An investigation into the history of the English suffixes has been much facilitated, not to say rendered possible, by the publication of the great Oxford Dictionary. This dictionary enables us not only to make a very full collection of the formations with the suffixes in question, but also to ascertain approximately the date of their first appearance in English and their use during different periods. I have taken my material from the Oxford Dictionary [NED.], so far as this has been available to me (A—Scouring); for the remaining letters I have used the Century Dictionary [CD.]. Besides, I have examined a great many English, and some Anglo-French, texts and vocabularies from the thirteenth century and onwards.

1. The Suffix *-ery* (*-ry*).

A. The History of the Suffix.

NED. has the following account of the origin of the suffix *-ery*: «The French *-erie* is of two distinct origins: (a) representing a common Romanic *-aria* produced by adding the suffix *-ia* (Fr. *-ie*) to substantives and adjectives formed with the Latin suffix *-ārio-* (Fr. *-ier*, *-er*) ex. *caballarius* (Fr. *chevalier*) — *caballaria* (*chevalerie*); (b) resulting from the addition of the suffix *-ie* to agent-nouns in OF. *-ere*, *-eor* (mod. Fr. *-eur*): lat. *-ātor*, *-ātozem*» ex. OF. *leceor*, *lecheor* (Lat. *leclator*) — *lecherie*.

A great many formations having arisen in this way, *-erie* comes to be regarded as an independent suffix and is used as such in new-formations.

French loan-words in *-erie* appear in English so early as the twelfth century, but only sparingly: it is not until the following century that their number rises to any considerable amount. A great many of these formations are derivatives with the suffix *-y* from personal nouns in *-er*; and thus it comes about that the suffix *-ery* is associated with the personal ending *-er* in English, as in French. This circumstance has without doubt contributed to further the use of *-ery*: it may easily be understood that the word-formation would profit by the fact that theoretically there could be formed a substantive in *-ery* expressing concrete

or abstract notions from every personal noun in *-er*. New-formations of this kind (i. e. from personal nouns) are very numerous. They are in reality examples of derivatives with the suffix *-y*, but from what has been said above one understands that they cannot be distinguished from other words in *-ery*: the latter suffix originates in the former, and it is the ending *-ery* that determines the meaning of the word, whether it ends in *-er-y* or *-ery*.

New-formations are hardly found before 1300. There are some words, however, which seem to speak against such a supposition.

In a text from 1275 we find *gentlery* 'gentlehood, gentleship', which according to NED. is a formation of native origin from the adjective *gentle*; and some other words are found at the end of the century, *husbandry*, *dairy* and *reavery*, which NED. gives as native formations. The three last-mentioned ones are especially worthy of notice, as being early instances of derivatives from native roots.¹ Thus according to NED. we seem to have new-formations already in the thirteenth century. Several circumstances make it doubtful, however, whether the words in question are to be regarded as English formations.

The most striking thing about **gentlery** is that it is a derivative from an adjective. On a much later formation of this kind, *justry* (= justice, 1425) NED. has the remark «the formation from an adjective is unusual.» This could have been said more appropriately in the case of *gentlery*, as this word is of considerably earlier date: in fact, it would be the earliest new-formation with *-ery*, were we to believe that it is of English origin.

¹ I follow SKEAT in including «amongst words of native origin (1) such Latin and Greek words as were already borrowed before the Conquest; (2) words of Scandian origin; (3) the scanty remains of Celtic»; also «words borrowed from other Teutonic sources» (Principles, II p. 1).

Against such a view there can be said, first that formations from adjectives are rare in English, and secondly that there are no French loan-words of such a type found at this time, on which it could have been formed. It is worth mentioning that the text in which *gentlery* occurs for the first time, *Proverbs of Alfred*, is very poor in words of French origin. This poem has been preserved in two versions, the one of which contains some hundred verses more than the other. The number of loan-words in the longer — and younger — version is about twenty, and out of these four, including *gentlery*, are heaped in the last two lines: þuru wis lore and *genteleri* He *amendiþ* huge *companie*.¹ These lines do not occur in the shorter version. The longer version — contained in the Trinity MS. — is considered to be the work of an Anglo-French scribe on account of several orthographical and other peculiarities. NED. ascribes the poem to 1275.² I think we are left the choice of two suppositions: either the word is borrowed from Anglo-French, or the lines quoted are a later addition.

For my part, I have no doubt as to the Anglo-French origin of the word: it occurs several times in P. Langtoft's Chronicle³. It is true that this chronicle is not earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century, but I think the occurrence of the word in an Anglo-French text goes far to prove its origin. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the supposition that the two lines in question are

¹ See SKEAT, *The Proverbs of Alfred* (1907). SKEAT has the following note on the last two lines: «It is remarkable that these lines contain four French words; for they are very scarce throughout the poem. Not only do we find *genteleri* in line 708, but the three concluding words of the poem are all alike of French origin.»

² SKEAT assigns the poem to the early part of the 13th c., but the date given in NED. is adopted by E. BORGSTRÖM in his edition of the *Prov. of Alfred* (Diss. Lund 1908).

³ Vol. I pp. 1, 182, 380 (*gentilrye* 'gentility').

a later addition to the text¹. Indeed, they seem to be loosely connected with the foregoing both as regards tenor and style; the last line looks like a set phrase; cf. the following line from S. E. L. (p. 262, l. 40): *a-mendet worth muche ore compaygnie*: for swuch a creature. Perhaps they have been subjoined by the above scribe as a suitable conclusion to the poem.

The three other words, *husbandry*, *dairy* and *reavery*, are formations from Germanic roots. The very fact itself that these formations are found at a date when, as we are led to assume, the coalescence of the French element and the Saxon was not yet completed should make us hesitate as to their English origin. It would not have been surprising to meet with derivatives from French roots: these would not have struck anybody as irregular, as they would not have differed from the French loan-words themselves. Such formations, however, are not found at this time: it is not until towards the middle of the fourteenth century that we meet with undoubted instances of new-formations. Thus the formations in question would be rather isolated, if we were to regard them as native ones. Now there are reasons which render it probable that these words have been formed in Anglo-French — at least two of them: *husbandry* and *dairy*.

Anglo-French was the source from which English took most of its French loan-words during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and even later. Both *husbandry* and *dairy* are found in Anglo-French texts from the end of the thirteenth century; and this fact itself, apart from other things, seems to point to their having arisen in that language. This supposition is favoured by the meanings of the words in Anglo-French, which seem to exclude the possibility of their being borrowed from English.

¹ Cf. BORGSTRÖM, *Prov. of Alfred* p. XVI.

Husbandry is translated by 'mariage' in GODEFROY'S French Dictionary¹. This meaning presupposes a noun *husband* in the sense of 'homme marié' which also occurs in French. If we turn to English we find first that *husbandry* does not occur in the sense of 'marriage', the usual meaning of the word in early times being 'the administration and management of a household'²; secondly, that *husband* in the sense of 'married man' is not found before 1290, — in the same text where *husbandry* and *dairy* occur for the first time³. Perhaps this new meaning of *husband* may be due to Anglo-French influence (cf. *dairy* below). It is not very probable that *husbandry* was borrowed from English and used in an Anglo-French text in a different sense from the English one. Under these circumstances it is most natural to assume an Anglo-French origin for the formation.

Dairy in the earliest examples in NED. is rendered by «room where the milk, cream, cheese etc. are kept», and it is added, by way of explanation, «room where the function of the dey is performed» (*dey* = female servant). The Anglo-French example of the word in GODEFROY'S Dictionary⁴ has the sense of 'charge de garde', i. e. function of the dey. This meaning is not found in English, but it is without doubt the original one. However, the word occurred in Anglo-French in the other meaning as

¹ The example is taken from GAUTIER DE BIBLESWORTH'S well-known *Traité* or *Doctrine*: cum il en court en age de husbonderie.

² *Husbandry* occurs in Anglo-French in this sense too; see NED., *husbandry* ex. 1332.

³ *South English Legends* (1290); these legends date from about the same time as ROB. GL. and were written in the same part of England. The vocabulary shows strong influence from French.

⁴ The word occurs in a *Traité d'économie rurale* dating from the end of the thirteenth century.

well: cf. BOZON, p. 184: « — — puis lui mena en la *deyerye* », which is explained by *laiterie*¹.

It is worthy of note that Anglo-French influence is indisputable in the case of the word *dey*. The English *dey* originally denotes a female servant, but in the fifteenth century the name is extended to menservants as well. Already at the end of the thirteenth century the French *daie*, *deie* had this meaning (cf. GODEFROY: un *daie*, homme ou femme). NED. cites some Anglo-French examples of *dey* in this sense from the fourteenth century.

Finally a few words about **reavery**, which occurs in the sense of 'robbery' in ROB. GL. (1297). This word stands on a different footing from the other two. It is best explained as a formation on the analogy of *robbery*. The synonymous verbs *robben* and *reven* are very common in ME. and the agent-nouns *robbere* and *revere* often occur grouped together. Then a noun *revery* could be easily formed after the old loan-word *robbery*. Still it deserves to be mentioned that *reverie* is found in Anglo-French. GODEFROY gives the word, but he derives it from a noun *reve* 'sorte d'impôt'. His example is taken from P. L. (from the beginning of the fourteenth century), and the text has the reading *roberie* as well². Accordingly the two words must be synonymous, and *reverie* is of course a derivative from the verb *reven*, to reave. The signification of the word is remarkable, viz. 'l'objet derobé', i. e. that which is stolen: this meaning is not exemplified in English, which seems to point to an Anglo-French origin of the formation in the present case at any rate (cf. *robbery*, 'plunder, spoil' 1330—1535).

Thus if there is nothing in the case of *reavery* which

¹ Cf. DU CANGE, *dayeria* = cella lactaria.

² P. L. Vol. I p. 420: et ke la reverye là sait restoré = that the plunder be there restored.

speaks against its being of native origin, yet one cannot ascribe to this word any argumental force as to the use of *-ery* in new-formations on account of the special circumstances associated with its formation.

Husbandry and *dairy*, on the other hand, may be regarded with great probability as Anglo-French products: if this be the case, they are by no means the only examples of Anglo-French contributions to the derivatives from Germanic roots.

There are some formations in *-(e)ry* the root-words of which are adjectives expressing nationality: **Englishry, Danishry, Irishry, Welshry**. The first of these, *Englishry* 'the population esp. in Ireland of English descent' is said in NED. to be an adaptation of Anglo-French *englecherie*, which is found already in the thirteenth century. The English word is not found before the fifteenth century (1470). Of the following words *Danishry* 'people of Danish birth in Britain', dates from the same time (1470), but *Irishry* 'native Irish as opposed to English settlers in Ireland', is found already in the previous century (1375). Both of them, according to NED., are of English origin. Finally there is *Welshry* 'Welshmen', which I have found in ROB. BR.¹ Formations of this kind, however, are not uncommon in the Anglo-French of the fourteenth century. Besides *englecherie* I have found *danasserye*², *walescerye*³ and *devenrye*⁴. The meaning of these differs in most cases from that common in the English words. They generally occur in the sense of 'Danish land', 'Welshland' and 'Devonshire' respectively. The last word is also found in

¹ Rob. Br. I, l. 7032.

² P. L. Vol. I p. 300 (*Danascherie, Daneschery*).

³ Ib. pp. 220, 288, 452 Vol. II 180, 284 (*Walesserye, Walescherye, Walecherie*).

⁴ Ib. p. 356 (*Devenrye*; also *Devenye*).

the form *Devony*, which is probably the commoner form: the suffix *-y* is very frequent in names of countries, as in *Brittany*, *Germany*, *Saxony*. The close alliance of the two suffixes is shown by the above formations: cf. also such pairs as *barony* and *baronry* in the same meaning: domain of a baron.

Without any fear of error, we can assume that the English formations stand in some relation to the Anglo-French ones. Even if we had to allow for difference of meaning, this would not be a sufficient reason to prevent us from connecting them with each other: the change of meaning from 'place' into 'people' would easily be accounted for, as the suffix *-ery* expresses collectivity as well as 'place' (cf. *baronry* 'domain of a baron' and 'body of barons'). However, we have stronger reasons for our supposition. The fact is that *Englishry* and *Danishry* occur in the sense of 'English and Danish people' in Anglo-French¹, and this is probably the case with *Welshry* too, as it is found in English in this meaning as early as 1330 (ROB. BR. I)².

This being the case, we have to regard *Irishry* as an analogical formation modelled on the above-mentioned ones, — as long as we do not know whether the word occurs in Anglo-French. There is another circumstance which seems to indicate that the formations in question are not of native origin. In ROB. BR. II a line containing the word *Danishry* is rendered so as to make it probable that the writer did not understand the meaning of it. The line runs: «Dardan — — — fu le fiz le rey Sadok de Danas-

¹ GODEFROY has *englescherie* = race anglaise; *danescherye* occurs in P. L. (I p. 346) in the sense of 'Danish people'.

² In the following line from P. L. it is doubtful whether we have to translate *Welshry* by 'Welshland' or 'Welsh people': *del faus sank estayt de la Walesserye* = he was of the false blood of the welshry; probably 'Welsh people' (Vol. I p. 96).

serye», which is translated quite meaninglessly: «Sadok sunne of Danmark kyng Danestry».

We have seen that this group of formations without doubt originates from Anglo-French. There are other formations from Germanic roots which may have been taken over from the same source. Among these are *utlagerie* 'putting out of the protection of the law' and *inlagerie* 'reversal of outlawry', which are both found in BRITTON. The early English spellings of these words correspond directly to French ones: *outlagerie*, *outlarie* etc.

BRITTON has also the formation *sokemanerie* 'the estate of a sokeman'. All these occur also in med. Latin forms (*utlagaria*, *inlagaria*, *sokmanria*); and it is doubtful whether med. Lat. or Anglo-French be the original source¹. Cf. the formation *aldermanry*, which NED. compares to a med. Lat. *aldermaneria*: I have not found an Anglo-French form of this word.

Lastly, there is *harbergery* (*herbergery*), the root-word of which is not taken from English but from another Germanic language. Still it is easily associated with *herbergen* 'to provide lodgings' and *herberger* 'one who provides lodgings', both of which occur in Middle English.

I have mentioned these formations not because I believe that these particular words have been of any importance for English word-formation, but in order to illustrate the reciprocal influence of Anglo-French and English. It would be interesting to examine Anglo-French texts from this point of view. This, however, cannot be done without difficulty, as the texts in question are accessible only to a small extent. Besides, an investigation would perhaps not be worth the trouble. Formations of this kind may have existed without finding their way into the litera-

¹ cf. below (p. 53) where the relation between the Latin, French and English forms of similar formations is discussed.

ture of the day. At any rate it seems quite natural, when one knows what the mixture of the two languages meant for English, to assume that Anglo-French adopted words from English¹; if a few of these occur as root-words in derivatives with some or other suffix, it is in fact not more strange than the similar use of native suffixes in other languages. Such formations, however, may have contributed to some extent to further the use of French suffixes in English.

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Some words should be added about adoptions from other sources than French. There can only be the question of some Dutch loan-words: the contributions from other languages are of no importance.

The borrowings from Dutch are rare and have not, as a rule, lived long.

From the sixteenth century we have *bouerie* (Du. *bouwerij*) 'boorishness' (1577), and *sutlery* (Du. *soetelrij*) 'occupation of a sutler, a sutler's shop'; here can also be mentioned *cramery*, 'merchandise sold by a pedlar' (15—, 1555) which in NED. is connected with MLG. *kremerie*. From the following century there is *rovery* (f. M. Du. *roverie*) 'piracy' (1600, —10) and *bottomry* (aft. Du. *bodmerij*) 1628 +, one of the commercial terms adopted from the Dutch. In the nineteenth century we meet again with *bouerie* (cf. above) readopted into American English, this time in the sense of 'a farm, plantation'.

The Suffix *-ery (-ry)* in the Fourteenth Century.

I will now examine some derivatives from the fourteenth century, esp. from the earlier part of it, which are

¹ cf. SKEAT, Principles II, p. 33 § 23.

given as new-formations in NED. or elsewhere. By this means it will be possible to form an opinion as to the time when the suffix begins to be used in English word-formation. Here follow the words in question, arranged chronologically according to the date of the texts in which they are first found.

Maumetry occurs in C. M. (1300) in two different meanings, namely 'idolatry' and 'idols collectively' and in HANDL. S. (1303) in the sense of 'an idol'. The fact that the word shows not less than three different significations at its first appearance in English hardly speaks for native origin: besides, the spellings of it in early texts seem to indicate that it was not familiar to the scribes, cf. *ma-mentre*, *maumentry* (C. M.), *maum-metries* (PROSE Ps.). The word occurs in the form *mahumetterie* in Anglo-French (BOZON p. 116) but is not given in GODEFROY. Cf. *maumerie* (*mahomerie*) 'superstition rappelant celles des Mahometans; une idole' (GODEFROY), which is frequently met with in Anglo-French texts. The two formations are closely allied with one another: they are derivatives from different forms of the same word (*maumet* < *Mahomet* and *maum* < *Mahom*). Common to both of them is the remarkable sense of 'an idol' (*maumetry* = *maumet*!), which points quite decidedly to French as the source of *maumetry*. I shall have occasion to speak of this meaning below (cf. p. 41).

Harlotry is first found in a text from 1325 in the now obsolete sense of 'profane speaking, jesting, obscene talk'. The word is derived from *harlot* 'an itinerant jester, buffoon, or juggler': the present meaning is not found before the fifteenth century. The formation is not known in French: it may have been formed analogically on French loan-words as *ribaldry*.

Buggery (1330). In my opinion there can be no doubt about the French origin of this word. It is a derivative

from *bugger*, French *bougre* (Lat. *bulgarus* 'a name given to a sect of heretics who came from Bulgaria'). Both *bougre* and *bougrie* (*bouguerie*) are common in French in the same meanings as the English words: 'heretic' — 'heresy'. Moreover, the first English example of it is used to render French *bugerie* (ROB. BR. II p. 320).

Riotry occurs 1330 in Rob. Br. I (l. 2406). The original has not the same word. It is a derivative from the verb *riot* or the agent-noun *rioter*. The French *riote*, *rioteur* are common, also the formations *riotement*, *rioteus* but a **rioterie* is not given in GODEFROY.

Nouricery 'a nursery for children' (1330, 1440), is probably from an AF. **noricerie*, although NED. derives it from *norice*, *norys* 'a nurse'. In the case of *nursery* (1400 +) NED. says «prob. ad. AF. **noricerie* f. *norice*». I do not see why the earlier word should be a native formation, if the younger is not.

Japery 'jesting speech, ribaldry', according to NED. a formation from the verb *jape* 'to jest' or *japer* 'jester'. These words are evidently related to French *japper* 'ab-boyer' and *jappeur*, which is also used in the figurative sense of 'celui qui jappe; vantard, bravache'. There is a French *japperie*, but it is found rather late and only in the sense of 'abbeyement' (GODEFROY). The formation occurs for the first time in C. M. (Trinity MS. — 1340): as regards the meaning it can be compared to *harlotry*, *ribaldry*, which are both found in earlier manuscripts of C.M., the latter standing instead of *japery*.

Tormentry 'torture'. I have found this word in the poem called 'Eleven Pains of Hell' in a version from the fourteenth century¹. GODEFROY has *tormenterie* in the sense

¹ In «An Old English Miscellany» E. E. T. S. 49.

of 'fonction de bourreau'. *Tormentry* occurs in the poem alternating with *tormenting*.

It should be observed that formations with *-ery* and *-ing* are often found side by side without any noticeable difference of meaning: *robbery*—*robbing*, *jangler* 'idle talk'—*jangling*. The ending *-ing* was used in former times in cases where we now only find *-ery*, for instance, *mumming* 'a rude dramatic entertainment, a masking', as well as *mumery*, *outlawing* and *outlawry*, *witching* 'sorcery, witchcraft' (S. E. L. pp. 105, 180, 187), now *witchery*. On account of such doublets formations with *-ery* might have arisen by the side of already existing words in *-ing*.

In Allit. P. there is a word spelt *tirauntire* (ll. 187), which SKEAT explains as *tirauntrie* or *tirauntise*. In the first case, it might be an English formation; otherwise it is a French loan-word: the meaning is the same in both cases, namely 'tyranny'. However this may be, the formation *tyrantry* is found several times in later texts from this century (WYCLIF, TREVISA etc.).

Huckstery 'trade or business of a huckster' is a formation from a Germanic stem (*huckster* = Middle Du. *hucker* with the English suffix *-ster*). The word occurs in P. Pl. (1362): a later MS. has the variant *huckery*.

Ropery 'a place where ropes are made, a rope-walk' (1363), seems to be a native formation¹. It occurs, however, in med. Latin (cf. NED. *roper*, ex. 1382).

¹ In CD. this formation is exemplified by a quotation from SKEAT'S Notes on P. Pl. in such a way as to give the idea that the word is found as early as about 1310. This is probably due to a misunderstanding of a note of SKEAT'S. SKEAT only remarks that «the phrase 'corder or roper' occurs A. D. 1310 in Riley's Memorials, where mention is also made of a roperie or rope-walk», which by no means implies that *roperie* occurs A. D. 1310; the mention of it is indeed made much later. Moreover the texts in question are all of them English translations of Latin and Anglo-French documents, and we are not told of the words used in the original texts.

Provostry 'office and jurisdiction of a provost' (1374) is probably from AF. *provosterie*. Cf. Frère Angier ¹ (1212–1214) *provosterie*, *prévoté* (de la ville).

Devilry 'diabolical art; demon', probably after AF. *deblerie*. First found 1375 (cf. below. p. 42).

In Barb. Br. (1375) I have found two formations from native roots: *yeomanry* 'body of yeomen' (*yemanry*, *yhemantry*, *yhumanry* etc.), and *wardenry* 'wardenship' (*wardanry*, *wardanry*), and towards the end of the century there are two more, viz. *goldsmithry* 'art and trade of a goldsmith' (1386) and *cookery* 'art and practice of cooking' (1393). Besides those mentioned, there are several undoubted formations from French roots during the latter part of the fourteenth century, which it is no use to enter on here.

It appears from what has been said above that the suffix *-ery* (*-ry*) may have been used in new-formations before 1350: the examples are rare, however, and in some cases it is doubtful whether a formation has arisen in French or English. During the latter part of the century the number of formations is increasing, and now we meet with the first certain examples of English formations from native roots. From the beginning of the fifteenth century the suffix is a living formative in English, which is shown by numerous derivatives from French and Native roots.

¹ K. MILDRED POPE, *Étude sur la langue de Frère Angier*. 1904.

B. The Use of the Suffix *-erie* (*-ry*).

(i) The Meanings of the Suffix.

The different significations of the French suffixes are, on the whole, fully developed on the first appearance of the suffixes in English: they are borrowed from French together with the words. It may not be out of place therefore, briefly to give an account of the meanings of the suffixes in French. It would, of course, have been more interesting and more useful for our special purpose to learn how matters stand in Anglo-French; but we must do without that, as no attempts have been made as yet to investigate the Anglo-French word-formation.

The French suffix *-erie* has developed from the suffix *-ie* (see above p. 18); and the intimate connection of the two endings is clearly shown by their significations.

The suffix *-ie* was employed, to begin with, chiefly to form abstract nouns from adjectives; afterwards, it was extended to nouns and was used to express 'dignity, office'; it had also collective sense. DIEZ (Frz. Gr. II) has the following remarks on the new-formations with *-ie*: «Die Neubildungen sind denominativ, selten verbal, ihrem Inhalte nach hauptsächlich abstract, häufig eine Würde und das damit verbundene Gebiet oder Land bezeichnend; auch collectiv, selten concret» (p. 303).

These meanings are also found in the formations with *-erie*. Thus we have abstracts expressing 'quality',

as *bigoterie*, *poltronnerie*, or, 'dignity, office, trade', as *chancellerie*, *maçonnerie*, *charpenterie*. The sense of collectivity is common: *gendarmerie*, *argenterie*, *bijouterie*. The suffix further denotes the place where something is kept (made) or sold: *canarderie*, *lingerie*, *fruiterie*, and the product of an action.

All these meanings are found in English. I shall first deal with the formations with an abstract sense.

(a) Formations expressing Quality, Behaviour
(cf. pp. 93—99).

A very large group of abstracts in *-ery* (*-ry*) is made up by formations in which the suffix denotes 'that which is characteristic of, all that which is connected with'. The formations belonging here express characteristic behaviour in action, speech and manner: they have almost all of them a depreciatory sense.

The earliest representatives of this category are French loan-words of the thirteenth century: many of the early borrowings in *-ery* belong here. The new-formations are already pretty frequent in Middle English; and later on they occur in great numbers, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They are not so numerous in the eighteenth century; but since that time they have again been increasing. The formations belonging here are derived from personal nouns and verbs, rarely from nouns denoting things and from adjectives. Derivatives from native roots are found in all periods.

A great many formations disappear after a short existence; but we must not conclude from this that the derivations with *-ery* (*-ry*) had no vitality. The vitality and usefulness of a suffix is proved by the ease with which it can be turned to account when wanted. Thus the formations often get the character of 'nonce-words'; and such

words, as the name itself indicates, are not designed for a long life. There is a large group of formations with *-ery* (*-ry*) which come near pure nonce-words, the significations of which are a medley of all bad qualities, as 'stupidity, deception, villainy, unchastity' etc.; these meanings are found repeatedly in ever new formations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, e. g. *loonery*, *cullionry*, *lurdanry*, *groutheadry*, *bitchery*, *queanry*. In this manner there is created a crowd of synonyms which displace each other, — which is one reason why so many new-formations disappear very soon.

Other circumstances contribute to throw formations into disuse. In some cases their place is taken by formations with other endings, cf. *cowardry*—*cowardice*, *idiotry*—*idiotcy*.

Sometimes only the meaning is lost and the word is kept in another sense: this is the case with the following formations, which I have only given in the other and more usual sense in the word-list: *beggary* 'action of begging' 1608—1764, *brokery* 'rascally dealing' 1597, 16—; *fairy* 'enchantment, magic' 1300—1533, *nabobery* 'essential qualities of a nabob' 1852, *ropery* 'knavery, trickery' (1536—1871), *paynimry* 'pagandom, heathenry' 1382, 1483, *peasantry* 'conduct, quality of a peasant' 1596—1824, *yeomanry* 'that which befits a yeoman' (C. D.).

As has been said above, most of the formations belonging here have a depreciatory sense. Now the question is to what extent the contemptuous meaning is due to the suffix. Generally one understands by a pejorative suffix such a one that gives a contemptuous implication to the formations formed with it independently of the meaning of the root-word. This is the case, for instance, with the adjective suffix *-ish*: cf. the formations *mannish*—*manly*, *womanish*—*womanly*, *childish*—*childlike*. The same definition

hardly applies to *-ery* (*-ry*), for in the formations with this suffix the root-word has, as a rule, already a depreciatory meaning before the suffix is added. Some examples will show that the formations with *-ery* (*-ry*) can obtain or lose the contemptuous implication independent of the suffix. *Duncery* originally denotes 'practice, style of a Scotist' (1560—1687): the later sense of 'stupidity' is due to the altered sense of *dunce*. In the same way *chemistry* «at first probably contemptuous» (NED.), in the sense of 'alchemy' (1505—1788) has come to denote 'chemistry as an art' (1645 +) and 'chemistry as a science' (1788 +). *Bravery*, too, has lost its old depreciatory sense — 'action of daring, braving, boasting', — and developed the present meaning of 'courage' through the influence of the adjective *brave*.

Still it must be admitted that the suffix *-ery* in this use is not readily added to other roots than such as have a depreciatory sense; and of course it has not escaped being tainted by the contemptuous meaning of the formations in question.

Many of the formations belonging to the group here discussed are characteristic exponents of the tone of an age that did not hesitate to call a spade a spade. I think of the formations from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some examples of which are given above. Anyone who is familiar with some specimen of the dramatic literature of this time will no doubt recognize many of the words given in my list. The influence of the French classicism on the literature of the following century has no doubt contributed to discard the formations in question, inasmuch as the authors became more particular in their choice of words. We may perhaps to some extent ascribe the small number of new-formations in the eighteenth century to the fact that the suffix *-ery* (*-ry*) had something vulgar about it and accordingly was offensive to taste of that time. It

is not until its earlier associations with the lowest classes of words had been forgotten that it was received into favour again in the nineteenth century. The new-formations of modern times are of a considerably softer tenor.

Related to the abstracts treated above are formations like *Jewry* 'Jewish religion' (1300—1552), *Lollery*, *Lollardry* 'the tenets of the Lollards', *Levelry* 'principles of the Levellers', *casuistry* 'science, art and reasoning of the casuists', *jesuitry* 'principles, doctrine of the jesuits', *druidry* 'druidism, druidic practice' etc. In these formations the suffix has a meaning that has developed from the above 'that which is characteristic of, all that which is connected with'. This meaning has in the former case led to the sense of 'quality, behaviour characteristic of', and in the words dealt with here to the restricted sense of 'system, doctrine, principles characteristic of'. Words like *popery*, *monkery*, which are often used in a figurative sense, show that the formations of the one and other kind are closely allied.

(b) Formations expressing Occupation, Rank,
Condition (cf. pp. 99—102).

In by far the greatest number of the remaining abstracts in *-ery* (*-ry*) the suffix expresses **action** in a more or less marked way. The verbal derivatives falling under this head are rare. Most of the formations of this group are derived from personal nouns — chiefly those designating a trade — and the suffix denotes the 'trade, work, business carried on', or the 'office (rank, dignity) held' by the person in question. The sense of 'rank, dignity' does not imply the idea of 'action'; but as it is very rare and occurs mostly in combination with the sense of 'office', I have given it here.

In former times the suffix *-ery* (*-ry*) was employed to a considerable extent to express the above-mentioned notions. At the present time the sense of 'office, position' is rare; the sense of 'trade' is more frequent, but is not often met with in new-formations.

As regards the formations denoting 'office, position', their place is mostly taken by formations with other suffixes, for instance, *-ship*, cf. *custodery* 'custodeship [*-ianship*]', *lieutenantry* 'lieutenantship, lieutenancy', *deaconry* 'deaconship', *chaplainry* 'chaplaincy'.

Many of the formations denoting 'office, trade, business' have also the sense of 'place over which a person presides, where a trade is carried on', or 'wares, things sold or made by', e. g. *bakery*, *fishery*, *joinery*, *millinery*. In some cases all these meanings are found in the same formation, e. g. *huckstery*, *hosiery*, *grocery*. On the whole, the modern usage seems to be in favour of the concrete meanings in these kinds of formations.

There remains to be mentioned some abstract formations derived from personal nouns which express **state, condition**. This use of *-ery* is rare in French: it is not mentioned in the French grammars. But few loan-words occur, as *misery* and *reverie*, the latter of which is very seldom found in the fully anglicized form in *-y*. Another early formation with this meaning is *outlawry*, which is an adaptation of an Anglo-French word (cf. above, p. 26). I have not found *outlawry* in the sense of 'condition of an outlaw' in Anglo-French; but I think it is probable that the word occurs there in this sense also, as the earliest known example of it in English (1382) has this meaning.

However this may be, the formations expressing 'state, condition' have never become frequent in English. The

new-formations are rare, and have — with few exceptions, as *beggary*, *slavery* — gone out of use. This is the case with the following formations, which now only occur in other meanings: *tenantry* 'condition of being a tenant', 16th c. (cf. p. 109), *cuckoldry* 'cuckolddom' 1612, 1685 (cf. p. 95), *peasantry* 'condition of being a peasant' 1762 (cf. p. 109). *Dupery* 'condition of one who is duped' is exemplified by NED. only by one example from 1759. The word is used by Meredith in this sense in *The Egoist* (1879).

* *

I now proceed to discuss the **concrete** formations. I distinguish three classes among them, according as they denote:

- (1) the place of action or the place where something is kept:
- (2) the result, product of an action (things sold, made by a person etc.);
- (3) collectiveness.

(c) **Formations expressing the Place, Product of Action**
etc. (cf. pp. 102—107.)

I have had occasion above (p. 37) to speak of some formations from personal nouns, in which the suffix denotes 'the place where a trade is carried on, over which a person presides', e. g. *butlery*, *canonry*.

Before 1600, and even later, almost all formations with the sense of **place** belong to this category: the earliest of them are French loan-words, and native formations are formed on their analogy. After 1600 derivatives from other parts of speech are more frequently met with. The formations from verbs, as *distillery*, *bindery*, denote 'the

place of action': they are not very numerous before the nineteenth century, when there is an increase in their number.

The formations from nouns (except personal nouns) are rare in earlier times but a certain class of these, viz. derivations from names of plants (fruits etc.), and names of animals, has in course of time developed into a strong and important group. In these formations the suffix denotes the place where the plant (animal) is found or kept. They are found sparingly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and become exceedingly common in the nineteenth century. This is especially the case with the derivatives from plant-names, as *pinery*, *fernery*. As regards the derivatives from names of animals, it seems chiefly to be those derived from names of wild birds, as *heronry*, *finchery*, that have been commonly used.

Formations of this kind occur in French too, and there is no doubt that the English words are modelled on French ones: it is probably due to a mere chance that the borrowed formations occur rather late — indeed later, it seems, than the new-formations (with the single exception of the rare *vachery* 'an enclosure for cows' P. P., which cannot have been of great importance). However this may be, the loan-words are comparatively rare, and the French influence seems to have been limited to presenting some patterns for imitation: the fact that these formations are so extensively used seems to be due to specific English conditions.

In some cases the formation expresses 'collectivity' as well as 'place', as in *shrubbery*, *rookery* etc. The two meanings are nearly related to one another in such formations: sometimes it is difficult indeed to decide which of them is most prominent.

I shall here take occasion to mention some formations in which the suffix expresses the joint idea of 'place'

and 'collectivity', viz. the following jocular nonce-words given in NED.:

the *Fisheries*, colloquial name of the Fisheries Exhibition held at South Kensington 1883; the name has of course arisen through ellipsis.

On the analogy of the *Fisheries*, the Health Exhibition, which was held in the following year at the same place, was called the *Healtheries*. In the same way the *Colinderies* was used as a name of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), and the *Wheeleries* to designate an Exhibition of bicycles and tricycles.

To these I can add the formation *Shepherd-Busheries* 'the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherds Bush' (1908), which I have seen in a comic paper.

I have mentioned above (p. 37), in dealing with the formations from personal nouns expressing 'trade', or the 'place where a trade is carried on', that some of these words also have the sense of **wares, things** (sold or made by a person). The earliest examples of loan-words with this meaning are *mercery* 'wares sold by mercers', and *drapery* 'cloth, textile fabrics'. The new-formations are not very frequent: they are not limited to any special epoch and are found in modern as well as in older times. The earliest of them are *goldsmithry* and *haberdashery*. Most of them belong to the same category as the examples mentioned.

Originally this meaning (like that of place) must have been secondary in relation to the sense of 'action, business'. In some cases, however, it happens that the concrete meaning is the earlier of the two (e. g. *grocery*, *millinery*, *confectionery*), or it is even found in formations that have not the abstract sense (e. g. *haberdashery*, *drysaltery*). This, of course, is due to the fact that the meanings in question were already developed at the first appearance of

the suffix in English, and accordingly the formations of this type may have either of the meanings independently of the others.

In the same way we have to explain the use of *housewifery*, *householdry*, *cooking*, *kitchenry* etc. in the senses of 'household stuff', 'cooking apparatus' and 'kitchen utensils' respectively. The same is the case with *thievery* 'that which is stolen'. Most of these words are more commonly employed as abstracts.

Two formations occur in a concrete sense only, viz. *convenery* 'an assembly, congress' and the nonce-word *carvery* 'meat to be carved; carved work'. Still there is nothing in the derivation of these words to prevent us from using them in an abstract sense.

Lastly, I shall give some formations illustrative of a common change of abstracts to designate concrete notions. In *finery* the abstract sense of 'fine appearance' has been completely ousted by the concrete one: 'showy decoration, dress'. In most other cases, however, it is only the question of a nonce-use: *beauetry* 'dandyism; dandy outfit', *flippery* 'flippancy; also, frippery', *foppery* 'foolishness; sth. foolishly esteemed', *knavery* 'roguery; tricks of dress', *mimicry* 'action of mimicking'; also concr., *puppetry* 'affectation; finery as that of a doll', *tomfoolery* 'ridiculous behaviour; absurd ornament'. French analogies of this use are found in formations as *bravery* 'splendour; fine clothes', *gallantry* 'fine, gay appearance; pretty things'.

There are some abstract formations which have come to designate personal nouns. I have already spoken of one word that has been employed in this way, viz. *maumetry* in the sense of 'an idol' (1303; cf. above p. 28). At first sight the suffix seems quite superfluous, and one is inclined to ascribe the use of it to a misunderstanding. There are, however, other examples of a similar use, which

compel us to look for another explanation: *dru(e)ry* 'illicit love' is found in the sense of 'beloved person'; *deblerie* = demon (1325); *devilry* = demon (1380, 1483); *fairy* = fay (1393 +).

All these words are of Anglo-French origin, and no doubt the use of them in a personal sense originates in this language (cf. above p. 28). In my opinion this change from abstract to concrete sense is analogical to the modern English use of *love* in the sense of 'beloved person'; cf. also *gossip*, *royalty* etc. This explanation might apply to one formation of English origin, which is also found in a personal sense, viz. *gossipry* 'a relative in general' 1887 (cf. p. 96).

Harlotry 'a harlot' (1584—1836), *bravery* 'a gallant, a beau' (1609—1670), and *frillery* 'showily dressed person' (1877) are probably examples of metaphorical use of the words in the senses of 'filth, trash', 'fine clothes', 'finery in dress' respectively.

(d) Formations expressing Collectiveness

(cf. pp. 107—109).

There is not much to say about the formations expressing collectiveness. The French loan-words are not very numerous. The new-formations are for a long time comparatively few and have not, as a rule, become very old in the language. The nineteenth century brings with it a change: the number of new-formations grows very large, and at present the suffix is extensively used in such formations.

The sense of collectivity is found in derivations from personal nouns (rarely from those in -er): most of the early formations are of this type. There are, moreover, a great many derivatives from names of animals, plants, and things in general with collective sense, e. g. *tenantry*, *leafery*, *garlandry*.

A special group is composed by *elephantry*, *camelry* 'troops mounted on elephants, camels' and *chariotry* 'soldiers who fought from a chariot'. These are formed analogically after *cavalry*.

(ii) The Use of **-ery (-ry)** from the point of view of Derivation.

The early formations in *-ery* in English, borrowed and native, are for the most part derived from nouns designating persons. Among these the derivations from personal nouns in *-er* form a group of their own, as they, strictly speaking, are examples of derivatives with *-y* (cf. above p. 19). Both kinds of derivatives are met with during all periods of English: the former occur in all the different meanings of *-ery*; the most important group of the latter consists of those words the root-word of which is a personal noun designating a trade.

The verb-derivatives may have been modelled on French loan-words directly, or, which is as probable, they originate in formations from agent-nouns: these last could just as well be analyzed as derived from the verb as from the agent-noun; cf. *reavery*. On the whole, the earlier formations from verbs belong to this ambiguous class; and it is often difficult to decide whether the root-word is a verb or an agent-noun.

Formations from other nouns than those denoting persons are very rare in Middle English down to the sixteenth century, with the exception of some formations the roots of which are names of animals, as *foxery*. However, as the noun is used in a figurative sense in these words, referring to a person, the formations in question do not differ from other derivatives from personal nouns.

In the sixteenth century we find some rare instances of formations from nouns denoting things. These are

partly formed on the analogy of French loan-words; partly they may be due to English formations like *glovery* 'the place where gloves are made or sold', which might be regarded as a derivative from *glove* just as well as from *glover*. Such formations are not uncommon; cf. *ropery*, *saddlery*, *skinnery*.

In the following century the first examples of formations from names of animals occur in the sense of 'place where the animal is kept or found': these grow exceedingly common from the eighteenth century onward. The same is the case with formations from plant-names.

I shall now briefly notice a few other things of interest concerning the derivation. First, some words about the difficulty in some cases of deciding to what part of speech the root-word of a formation belongs.

Sometimes I have felt obliged to adopt a different view from that held by NED. This is above all the case with words of the type *reavery*, which may be derived from a personal noun in *-er* or from the verb. As to the formations like *reavery*, *bribery*, *cheatery*, it is not worth while to try and find out which might be the base, whether *reaver* or to *reave* etc. NED. gives the verb *reave* as the base of *reavery*, but the agent-noun *briber* as the base of *bribery*. It would be more consistent to decide for one of them or to give both, as NED. does in the case of *cheatery*: to *cheat* or *cheater*. This would perhaps be the best thing to do, as both words may be regarded as the base in the case of such formations.

There are some abstracts denoting 'action, occupation' given in NED. as derivatives from nouns of things, which I am inclined to regard as formations from verbs or personal nouns in *-er*. Thus I believe that *jailery* 'imprisonment', is derived from the verb *jail* rather than from

the noun *jail*. The latter alternative, it is true, is not excluded, which might be seen from the following formations from nouns in a similar sense: *chariotry* 'art of driving a chariot', *pencilry* 'pencilwork', *schoolery* 'that which is taught at school', etc. I think, however, it is always preferable in such cases to explain a formation as a derivative from a verb or personal noun, if it is possible.

Accordingly I have a different opinion from that expressed in NED. as to the derivation of the following words: *dodgery* 'employment of dodges' f. *dodge*, vb. (NED. *dodge*, vb. or sb.), *farmery* 'farming, husbandry' f. *farmer*, *frumpery* 'abuse, mockery, sneer' f. *frump*, vb. (NED. *frump*, sb.), *jailery*, *lampoonery* 'practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit' f. *lampooner* (NED. *lampoon*, sb.), *magazinery* 'profession of magazine-writer' f. *magaziner*, *racketry* 'noisy quarrelling' f. *racket*, vb. (NED. *racket*, sb.), *railery* 'travelling by rail' f. *rail*, vb. (NED. *rail*, sb.). *Enginery* 'art of constructing engines' and *gunnery* 'art of constructing guns' might perhaps be derived from *engineer*, *engineer* and *gunner* respectively. Further, I consider *cottagery* 'a cottage holding or tenement' to be a derivative from *cottager* (cf. *cottery*); and I think it probable that the verb *dream* is the root of *dreamery* 'place which favours dreams' (as is the case with the nonce-word *coughery* = a coughing place). Lastly, I do not think NED. is right in deriving *Levelry* 'the principles of the Levellers' from 'level, adj. or vb': it is undoubtedly from *Leveller* = one who would level all differences of position or rank among men.

In some cases the root-word may belong to different parts of speech according to the different meanings of the formation: for instance, *waggonry* in the sense of 'waggon collectively' is of course a derivative from the noun *waggon*, but in the sense of 'conveyance by means of a waggon'

I am inclined to see in it a formation from the verb *waggon*.

The same is the case with several others, for instance, *rattery* (f. *ratter* or *rat*, vb.) = conduct of a ratter, apostacy, and *rattery* (f. *rat*) = place where rats abound; *cuckoldry* (f. *cuckold*, vb.) = the dishonouring of a husband, and *cuckoldry* (f. *cuckold*, sb.) = a company of cuckolds; cf. also *gunnery*, *enginery*, *farmery*, *fishery* etc.

It sometimes happens that the derivation of a French loan-word is different in English from what it is in French. *Flattery* 'action or practice of flattering', for instance, corresponds to *flaterie*, which in French originally was a derivation from the agent-noun *flateur* (OF. *flateor*), or from the verb *flater*: to the English speaker it cannot be but a verb derivation. *Pleasantry* < Fr. *plaisanterie* f. *plaisanter*, is in English a formation from the adjective *pleasant*. *Coquetry* 'action, behaviour of a coquette' < Fr. *coquetterie* f. *coquetter*, may be regarded as a formation from the personal noun *coquette* in English, but one might also derive it from the verb, as in French. *Spicery* 'spices coll.' is now connected with the noun *spice*; in ME., however, the root-word was *spicer*, which occurs, for instance, in Allit. P. in the sense of 'spice-monger'.

Formations with *-ery* (*-ry*) from Adjectives.

I mentioned just now a derivation from an adjective, *pleasantry*, and I have on a previous occasion (p. 19) spoken of another formation of this kind, viz. *gentlery*, which I had reason to believe to be of Anglo-French origin. Derivatives from adjectives are not frequent in English — either among the borrowed or among the native formations — and not many have gained a footing in the language.

Of the new-formations but few are commonly used,

as *finery* and *greenery*, of which the latter may be a derivative from the noun *green* (cf. NED.). Besides these there are some derivatives from adjectives expressing nationality, as *Frenchery* 'French goods, fashions, characteristics', *Greekery* 'practices of the Greeks'. It should be noticed that the meaning of these differs from that found in some earlier formations of similar type, as *Danishry* 'Danish people', *Irishry* 'Irish people'; also, in later use 'Irish character or nationality' (1834—1872). In all these formations, however, the adjective can be taken as used substantively and is thus equivalent to a personal noun.

The same is perhaps the case with *ancientry*, which besides its usual meaning of 'quality, state of being ancient' also has had the collective senses of 'ancients' (1548—1611) and 'ancient things' (1866); or this formation may have been formed from the adj. *ancient* on the analogy of Fr. *auncienerie* (BOZON, p. 147). *Errantry* is probably a shortened form of *knight-errantry*.

As regards the significations of the adjective-derivations, it is easy to understand that most of them express quality, state. Some formations have a concrete meaning, for instance, the above-mentioned *finery* (cf. p. 41) and *greenery*. The signification of *snuggery* 'a snug place' — originally a nonce-formation, now in common use — is quite exceptional.

Irregular Formations.

There are a great number of irregular formations with *-ery* (*-ry*). From an English point of view, one might count among the irregular formations all those French adoptions in which the process of derivation is not transparent, owing to the fact that the root does not occur in English as a separate word. These formations cannot have exerted any great influence on English word-formation: most of them

are of rare occurrence. I shall only include a few examples in the word-list, chiefly such as have been incorporated with the language, as *chivalry*, *napery* etc.

The irregular formations of English origin are of greater interest. There is, for instance, a group of words in which the ending *-ery (-ry)* has had an inorganic *t* tacked on (*-tery, -try*): *deviltry*, *jollitry*, *gaytry*, *dunstery*; *jocantry* and *beauetry* show besides the *t*, other irregularities. In some of the above words the *t* is due to the influence from formations where the *t* is organic, and afterwards it has been introduced analogically into some new-formations. Thus *deviltry* seems to be formed after *harlotry*, *maumetry*, *idolatry*; *jollitry* and *gaytry* are probably altered from *jollity* and *gaiety*, perhaps after formations as *gallantry*, *pleasantry*. *Jocantry* is evidently modelled on the pattern of *pleasantry* and *beauetry* is formed irregularly from *beau* after *coquetry*.

Another irregular formation is *drunkery* 'a place to get drunk in', from the ppl. adj. *drunk*. Finally there is *duchery* which NED. states to be «app. f. *duché*, earlier form of *duchy* + *-ery*». This is probably wrong. The word occurs in Anglo-French (P. L. II, p. 86: *jo tenk ma ducherye* = I hold my duchy), whence it may have been borrowed into English. As to the explanation, *-ery* seems to have been substituted for the suffix *-y* (cf. above, p. 25).

In some cases the suffix seems to have been added superfluously, as in *treasonry* 'treason' and *errandry* 'errand'. In *guildry* 'the municipal corporation of the royal burghs of Scotland', the occurrence of the suffix is perhaps due to a wish to emphasize the idea of collectivity expressed by *guild*.

(iii) The Form of the Suffix.

Before finishing my account of the suffix *-ery (-ry)* shall add some words about the form of the suffix. The

French form *-erie* often occurs in ME., and even later, not only in French loan-words but in new-formations: it should be observed that the suffix is trisyllabic in AF. and ME. Soon, however, we find modified forms of the suffix, which are due to the strong effect of the English accent: *-eri*, *-ery*, where the final *e* has been dropped: *-rie*, *-rye*, where the unaccented middle *e* has been syncopated; and even *-ry*, where both these changes have been carried out. Besides these regular types of the suffix there are countless varieties of different spellings, as *-arie* (-y), *-orrie*, *-irry*, *-urye* etc., and even *-re*, *-ere*, (*lechure*, 14th c., *devilere*, 15th c., *carpentre*, 16th c.); but such forms are rarely met with after the sixteenth century.

In course of time the use of *-ery* or *-ry* is regulated in the following way: the longer form is added to monosyllables ending in consonants — e. g. *nunnery*, *girlery*; the shorter form is added to monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and to dis- and tri-syllabic roots — *jewry*, *dentistry*, *elephantry*. Compound words the elements of which are felt as distinct words are treated like simple ones: *housewifery*.¹ Exceptions are found occasionally, in most cases in formations from dis- and tri-syllabic words ending in consonant groups which offer difficulties of pronunciation: *imagery*. Formations from personal substantives in *-er* end in *-ery* or *-ry*, according as the root-word is prominent in the speakers mind or not.

This usage is not settled by rules before the eighteenth century. Before that time both forms are often found in the same word.

¹ When the word is pronounced *housewi²fry*, the compound *housewife* is treated like a simple word: cf. *midwi²fry*.

II. The Suffix *-age*.

A. The History of the Suffix.

The French *-age* answers to late L. *-aticum*,¹ which, says NED., «was a favourite termination of abstract substantives of appurtenance, and collectives; originally neuter of adjectives in *-aticus*. Cf. cl. L. *silvaticus* 'of the wood' (*silva*), It. *selvaggio*, Fr. *sauvage*, Eng. *savage* with *viaticus* 'of or pertaining to a journey' (*via*), *viaticum* 'that which pertains to a journey, provision for the way', *later* 'the making of a journey', It. *viaggio*, Fr. *viage*, *voyage*.»

According to MEYER-LÜBKE *-aticum*, *-age* occurs first in the sense of 'due, rent' (= eine Abgabe; cf. Gram. § 482 p. 552) in med. Lat., in French and in Spanish (rarely in Italian): the suffix was not very common in the early stages of these languages. In course of time, however, it came to be extensively used in French, and was introduced from here into the sister-languages.

Lat. *-aticum* was remodelled into *-agium* after French *-age*, as in *homagium*, *cariagium* after French *hommage*, *cariage*.² this form first occurs side by side with *-aticum*, but later becomes the only one used in med. Latin.

In English the suffix makes its first appearance in French loan-words. The earliest of these date from the former half

¹ See NYROP, Gram. Hist. de la Langue Française § 400, Rem.

² See DIEZ, Gram. II. p. 310 note: «Beispiel latinisirender Rückbildung».

of the thirteenth century; but it is not until the end of the century that they occur in considerable numbers; in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries they increase still further. Several of these formations are also found in med. Latin in forms in *-aticum*, or *-agium*.

Derivatives from Germanic Roots in OF. (AF.) and Med. Latin.

Among the adoptions there are some derivatives from Germanic roots, which deserve to be examined at some length: *bondage*, *burgage*, *cottage*, *harbergage*, *hidage*, *lastage*, *lodemanage*, *socage*, *stallage*, *tollage*.

In some at least of the formations mentioned (*bondage*, *lodemanage* etc.) the root-word is taken over from English; and in such cases the formations are quite analogous to *husbandry*, *dairy* and others which I have treated above (p. 22 ff.). These formations confirm the views I have already expressed on the reciprocal influence between English and Anglo-French. The above-mentioned formations are already found in English texts from the fourteenth century. They can be divided into two groups according to the meaning.

The one group comprises *bondage*, *socage*, *burgage*. These are originally terms of feudal law: the suffix denotes the services performed for the tenure of land, or the land held in tenure.

Bondage, AF. *bondage*, Anglo-L. *bondagium*, originally meant 'the tenure of a *bonde*, the services rendered by a *bonde*'. The earliest English examples of the formation (1330 etc.) have the sense 'position, condition of a serf' owing to the altered sense of *bonde*, which through the effects of the Norman Conquest had become equivalent to 'serf, slave.' Whether this sense too occurs in

Anglo-French I cannot say. Cf. DU CANGE, *bondagium* 'conditio ipsa servilis vel colonia'. As regards the sense-change of *bondage*, cf. Fr. *servage*.

Socage, OF. *socage*, med. L. *socagium*, 'a tenure of land in England by the performance of certain services' (Engl. Gilds 1389); *soke* = the exercise of judicial power, a franchise, land held by *socage* (CD.)

Burgage, ad. med. L. *burgagium* (OF. *bourgage*) f. *burg-us*, 'a tenure whereby lands — — were held of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent' (1502 etc.). *Burgage* has also the sense 'a freehold property in a borough', which meaning is recorded earlier than the other (P. Pl. 1362). BRITTON has *bourgage*, *burgage* in the latter sense. It seems to me that Anglo-French might just as well be the source of the formation as med. Latin.

In connection with the above formations might be mentioned *cottage*, AF. *cotage*, Lat. *cotagium*, which occurs in OF. «in the sense of base tenure (*tenure routurière*, GODEF.) and the rent paid for the tenement so held.» (NED.) This sense, however, is not found in English, where the word means 'a dwelling-house of small size' (1386 etc.). Cf. DU CANGE, *cota* (2): *cotagium* = tenementum villanum (1236).

The other formations with the exception of *herbergage* and *lodemanage* might be grouped together: in all of them the suffix denotes 'a tax, charge'.

Lastage, AF. *lestage*, med. L. *lestagium*, 'a toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets' (1387 etc.)

Stallage, OF. *estallage*, med. L. *stallagium*, 'right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall' (TREVISIA 1387 etc.)

Hidage, med. Angl. Lat. *hidagium*; also in AF., cf. DU CANGE, *hida*: *Hidage* vel tallage est tallagium — — (Charta Henrici I), 'a tax payable to the royal exchequer' (TREVISIA 1387); *hide*, med. L. *hyda* = a measure of land.

Tollage, cf. OF. *tolage* (GODEFROY), med. L. *tolagium*, *tollagium*, 'toll, exaction or payment of toll' (CD.)

Gavelage is given in NED. as a native formation: to me, however, it seems not improbable that it is adopted from French. OE. *gafol* 'tax' went out of use after the 13th century; *gavelage* is first recorded c. 1450; cf. OF. *gabelle*, med. L. *gablagium*, 'rent or other periodical payment'.

There remain *harbergage* and *lodemanage*. The former occurs also in the form *herbergage*, cf. ONF. *herbergage* f. *herberge(r)* 'lodging, entertainment' (1386–1502), also 'place of lodging' (13. . — 1475); cf. DU CANGE: *hebergagium*, *herbegagium*, *herbergagium* etc.

Lodemanage, AF. *lodmanage* (also *lamanage*) f. OE. *lādmann*, 'pilotage' (1386 etc.) Only one of the examples given in NED. has the sense of 'due, charge' (1531).

It is difficult to decide whether the above formations have arisen in OF. (AF.) or in med. Latin. They are, of course, formed on the analogy of the numerous French formations with similar sense, as *servage*, *villeinage*; *murage*, *pontage*, *cheminage* etc. Such formations are very common in med. L.; they express legal notions; and Latin, as well as Anglo-French, was the language used by the writers on law-subjects. One must imagine that such of these authors as wrote in Latin, — who had Anglo-French or English for their mother-tongue, or knew both languages, — either latinized the Anglo-French formation, or, if the formation did not occur in Anglo-French, created a new expression by means of an English root-word and the suffix *-agium*. It is not impossible that some or other of the above formations have arisen in this way.

There are some other derivatives from Germanic roots adopted into English in the fifteenth and following cen-

turies, which seem to have arisen in med. Latin, viz. *drengage*, *faldage* (*foldage*), *foggage*, *keelage*.

Drengage, med. L. *drengagium*, 'the tenure or service of a dreng', is not recorded in English before 1607 (cf. NED.)

Faldage, law-Lat. *faldagium*, in the sixteenth century anglicized as *foldage*, 'the privilege by which a lord of a manor could set up folds in any fields within the manor, in which the tenants were obliged to put their sheep'; *foldage* 1533–1628, *faldage* 1692.

Foggage, Sc. law-Lat. (14th c.) *fogagium*, (prob. f. *fog*, sb. = aftermath, rank grass), 'the pasturing of cattle on 'fog'; the privilege of doing this.' 1500 +

Keelage, according to NED. f. *keel*, sb. + *-age*; but cf. med. L. *killagium* 'a toll or due payable by a ship on entering or anchoring in a harbour' 1679–1825.

In some of the formations discussed in this section the root-word is not adopted from English but from another Germanic language; but as the corresponding words occur in English (ME. *stall*, *burgh*, *cot* and *cote*) the formations in question are easily associated with these. It is not impossible that these adoptions have contributed to call forth the many derivatives from native roots that are found among the early new-formations in the fifteenth century (cf. below, p. 56).

The Suffix in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.

The new-formations are rare to begin with. In NED. only five are given from the fourteenth century, some of which are more or less doubtful; they are *barnage*, *pickage*, *quarterage*, *dotage* and *poundage*. To these I can add *thrallage*.

Barnage 'childhood, infancy' occurs for the first time in Allit. Poems (B. 517), which text was probably not written

before 1350. I am pretty sure that NED. is wrong in treating *barnage* as a derivation from *barn* with the suffix *-age*: it is without doubt a compound of *barn* and *age* sb. (cf. below p. 63, footnote).

Pickage 'a toll' (1364) and *quarterage* 'a contribution, tax' (1389) both have equivalents in French: AF. *picage*, med. Anglo-L. *picagium*, and OF. *quarterage* (GODEF.). It is often extremely difficult to tell whether a formation is of French or of English origin; however, when it is the question of early formations, which also occur in French, I think it is safest, as a rule, to regard them as loan-words.

Dotage 'the state of one who dotes'. NED. derives the formation from the verb to *dote*, but at the same time suggests Fr. *radotage* as the possible source¹. The first example of the English formation is from Allit. Poems (B. 1425).

Thrallage seems to be of native origin: at any rate I have not been able to find it in AF. or med. Latin. Still there are circumstances which point to foreign origin. First, the word occurs as early as 1375 (Barb. Br. *thrillage*, *thrillag*) in the sense of 'servitude, slavery', and the meaning of 'condition' is not found until the end of the sixteenth century in other new-formations (cf. below, p. 63). Further, there is a variant of this formation, *thirlage*, which is a Scotch law-term meaning 'a species of servitude by which the proprietors of land were bound to carry the grain to

¹ Cf. NED. *dote* (< M. Du. *doten*) first found 1205. «... the close parallelism of sense between Fr. *radoter*, *radoté* and Engl. *dote*, *doted*, and the presence of Eng. derivatives with Fr. suffixes, as *dotage*, *dotant*, *dotery* = Fr. *radotage*, *radotant*, *radoterie*, show an intimate connexion between the Fr. and Eng. words, as if the latter were immediately from an AFr. *doter* for OF. *redoter*». If the English *dotage* is an aphetic form of Fr. *radotage*, it may be compared to *rummage* < Fr. *arrumage*.

a particular mill to be ground' (CD.); this use of the suffix *-age* is extraordinarily rare in native formations (cf. p. 64).

Poundage f. *pound*, sb.; hence med. (Anglo-) L. *pondagium*, 'an impost, duty, or tax of so much per pound sterling on merchandise (1399–1765).

It is not until the middle of the fifteenth century that the new-formations get frequent. It is worth noting that a considerable number of the early formations are derivatives from Germanic roots. Out of about twenty new-formations from the fifteenth century more than half the number are derived from native roots, as *cartage*, *roamage* 'roaming' (1430; not in NED.)¹, *borrowage*, *groundage*, *fraughtage*, *herbryage*, *landage*, *cranage*, *lighterage*, *lovage*² 'praise, honour' 1489–1523 (NED. remarks «perh. from *love* < OE. *lofian*; perh. miswritten for *louāge* = *louange*»), *leakage*, *wharfage*. In the sixteenth century the number of new-formations is increasing and after 1600 they are becoming very numerous.

From what has been said above, it follows that the suffix *-age* can hardly be called a living formative in English before the fifteenth century. In this it seems to differ from the suffix *-ery* (*-ry*). The earlier occurrence of *-ery* (*-ry*) in native formations, however, is explained by the special circumstances combined with the use of this suffix, for instance, its association with personal substantives in *-er* (cf. p. 18).

Further the derivation of the French loan-words in *-ery* is wholly transparent, whereas this is not the case with many early adoptions in *-age* (cf. below p. 66).

¹ Hymn to the Virgin (E. E. T. S. 24) p. 93, l. 60.

B. The Use of the Suffix *-age*.

(i) The Meanings of the Suffix.

The suffix *-age* has been extensively used in French. Formerly it was employed in derivations from nouns and verbs, but in mod. French it is only added to verb-stems.

From the original meaning of the suffix, 'that which belongs to', the sense of 'tax, charge' developed: this meaning is found very early (cf. above p. 50) and occurs in numerous new-formations. Further, the suffix is freely employed to form substantives of appurtenance, indicating that which belongs to or is functionally related to: these formations are concretes, as *potage*, *corsage*, and abstracts as *language*, *verbiage*.

Many formations with *-age* have a collective meaning, as *cordage*, *plumage*, *vitrage*. In several derivatives from verbs the suffix expresses the result, product of action, as *plantage*, *heritage*; sometimes it has an augmentative sense, as in *marecage*, *personnage*.

The abstracts in *-age* are derived from personal nouns and from verbs. The derivations from personal nouns sometimes express state, rank or quality, as *apprentissage*, *esclavage*, *veuvage*: more often they express action.

The verbal derivations have, for the most part, the sense of action, as *arrivage*, *accommodage*, *cabotage*, *labourage*.

The English formations with *-age* are modelled on the French loan-words, and their meanings correspond upon the whole to those found in French.

(a) Formations expressing Tax, Charge (cf. pp. 110—112).

A very common use of *-age* is to denote a payment in money or in kind; as has been said above (p. 50), this

use of *-age* is of very old date. The English formations with this meaning are very numerous. The new-formations are early: there are even two given in NED. from the fourteenth century, viz. *pickage* and *quarterage*, but, as has been pointed out above (p. 55), there may be some doubt as to their English origin.

In the fifteenth century the new-formations are still rare (e. g. *groundage*), but later, especially after 1600, their number is increasing. They are chiefly derivations from nouns of things, as *havenage*, *cranage*, and from verbs, as *corkage*, *haulage*. Besides there are some formations derived from personal substantives: this seems to be an English use of the suffix, as no similar French loan-words occur. The earliest formation of this type is *butlerage* 'a duty payable to the king's butler' (1491): from the nineteenth century there is only one formation of this kind, *husbandage* (1809).

The formations with the sense of 'tax' etc. occur mostly in legal use. It is a characteristic feature of the suffix *-age* that it has been extensively used to form law-terms. The formations here dealt with compose the largest and most important group of such terms; but besides these there are others which I shall speak of below (p. 64).

Another characteristic of the suffix is that it is very readily added to commercial and nautical terms; and a glance at the word-list shows that among the formations denoting 'tax, charge' there are many that specially refer to maritime matters ¹.

¹ As regards the use of *-age* to form legal and commercial terms cf. B. FEHR, *Die Sprache des Handels in Altengland* pp. 33—34 (Diss. St. Gallen. 1909).

(b) Formations expressing Result of Action, Place, Collectivity' etc. (cf. p. 112—116).

There are several derivations from names of things and from verbs, in which the suffix expresses different concrete notions. In most cases the meaning of *-age* in these formations may be connected with the original sense of the suffix: 'that which belongs to'.

The derivations from names of things with **concrete** meanings are not numerous. The earliest of them are found in the seventeenth century, as *scaffoldage* 'scaffolding', *scrippage* 'that which is contained in a scrip' (on the analogy of *baggage*: cf. Shak., As you like it, III. ii. 171).

The verb derivations belonging here may have been formed after the French adoptions with similar sense, amongst which there are some very commonly used words, as *passage*, *carriage*, *equipage*, *coinage*. Thus *luggage* (1596) may have arisen on the analogy of *carriage*, which was formerly employed in the same sense, and *mintage* may have been formed on the model of *coinage*. The earliest native formations are from the sixteenth century (*brewage*, *luggage*); from the following centuries there are not few formations of this kind; and at the present time they are of frequent occurrence.

In some cases the concrete meaning of these formations may be due to a sense-change from abstract to concrete: the fact is that many of the formations falling under this head are used to express abstract notions as well, and in such cases the concrete meaning may have developed from an abstract one.

Some verb-derivatives express the idea of **place**, as *moorage*, *anchorage* etc. These may have been formed on

the analogy of French loan-words, as *arrivage*, or, — which is quite as probable, as the adoptions with this meaning are rare, — the sense of place may have developed from an abstract sense. The sense-change of a noun of action to express 'the place of action' is not uncommon.

Most of the formations in which *-age* denotes place are derivatives from personal nouns, as *vicarage* 'house, residence of a vicar', *orphanage* 'home for orphans', which are formed on the model of French loan-words, as *hermitage*, *parsonage*. The formations in question are not numerous.

There are some formations expressing place in which the suffix seems to have been added in order to emphasize the idea of 'space', as *garnerage* 'garner, store-house', *lairage* 'space where cattle may lie down and rest'. *Oysterage* is the only derivation from a name of animal: in this formation *-age* has taken the place of *-ery* (*-ry*).

In English, as in French, the suffix *-age* is freely employed to express **collectivity**. The formations with a collective sense in English are derived from personal nouns and from names of things. French loan-words of both kinds are pretty common. As early as the fourteenth century we find *baronage* 'body of barons' and *cousinage* 'kinsfolk collectively'. The earliest formation of native origin is *peerage* (1454). The new-formations are not very numerous. Most of them are from the nineteenth century: some are nonce-words, as *flunkeyage*, *gazetteerage* 'class of flunkeys, gazetteer-writers' (Carlyle).

There are several formations from names of things expressing collectiveness. They are not very frequent in early Mod. E.: I have only noted a few examples from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as *boughage*, *leaf-*

age, *boatage*. It is not until the nineteenth century that they get pretty numerous (*oarage*, *gunnage*, *bloomage*).

I shall here mention some formations which in some uses may be regarded as pure collectives, e. g. *wharfage*, *quayage*; *drainage*, *pipage*. Thus *wharfage*, *quayage*, *cellarage* may be rendered by 'wharves', 'quays', 'cellars' respectively. Sometimes, however, these formations have an abstract implication: *wharfage* = accommodation at wharves; *cellarage* = cellar accommodation. Very often it is impossible to make a distinction between the two meanings. As regards the formations of the type *drainage* 'a system of drains' there is the same difficulty of deciding in which group they should be included. On the whole, I think the abstract sense predominates in these formations; but some of them, as *drainage*, *cesspoolage*, *kennelage* etc. might also be considered as collectives.

(c) **Formations expressing Action** (cf. pp. 116—119).

The formations expressing action are very numerous. They are derived from personal nouns, from names of things, and from verbs.

The derivations from personal nouns are formed on the analogy of French loan-words, as *patronage*, *parentage*, *arbitrage*, and denote 'occupation, function'. The earliest formations of native origin occur in the fifteenth century (*portage*, *brokerage*); and in the following centuries several new ones are formed. In the nineteenth century formations of this type are rare: one of the few examples is *clerkage* (1883, 1885).

The verb-derivatives with this sense compose a large group: more than a third part of the formations with *-age* occur in this use. The adoptions from French are pretty numerous, and native formations have arisen with great fre-

quency ever since the fifteenth century. On the whole, the numerous new-formations do not live long: they occur often only in two or three examples. This is due to the fact that there are a great many other familiar endings for the formation of nouns of action, and on account of the keen competition it often happens, of course, that formations with *-age* have to give place to other formations.

Thus, for instance, *embarkage* has been ousted by *embarkation*, *contrivage* by *contrivance*; *endowage*, *disbursementage*, *derivativeage* have not been able to gain a footing in English on account of the occurrence of earlier formations with a similar sense, as *endowment* (1460 +), *disbursement* (1596 +) and *derivation* (1530 +), which were more commonly used. Of course the suffix is also used alternating with *-ing* (*gardenage*, *dumpage*, *levelage* etc.).

In many cases, however, there is a marked difference between the formations with *-age* and those with other abstract suffixes. We can often apply to the English suffix *-age* what MEYER-LÜBKE says of its use in French, that it is especially added to those verbs «in deren Begriffe schon die Betätigung mehrerer Personen oder eine komplizierte Handlung liegt»¹. Among the verbs of the type here described there are many nautical terms, as *anchor*, *steer*, *stow* etc.; and this circumstance may partly explain the frequent use of *-age* in formations expressing commercial and nautical notions, which I have mentioned above (p. 58).

There are some few formations falling under this head which may be explained as derivations from nouns just as well as from verbs, e. g. *dosage* 'the administration of medicine in doses', *cranage* 'the use of a crane for hoisting goods', *cubage* 'the determination of the cubic content' (1840, —55); *expressage* 'the sending by express' (1864) is a derivative from a noun (cf. below, pp. 65, 66).

¹ Gram. II § 482, p. 522.

(d) Formations expressing State, System, Privilege etc.
(cf. pp. 120—121).

The formations with *-age*, expressing **state, condition** are chiefly derived from personal nouns. The French loan-words are not very numerous: the earliest of them are from the fourteenth century, as *servage*, *vassalage*, *bondage*. With the exception of *thrallage* (cf. above p. 55) the new-formations do not appear until the end of the sixteenth century, e. g. *orphanage*, *doltage*, *pupilage*. Among these formations might be counted some words with the sense of 'rank, dignity', as *baronetage*, *peerage*.

Further the sense of 'condition, state' is sometimes found in verb-derivatives. Only a few French borrowings occur in this sense, as *marriage*, *arrearage*, *espousage*, *equipage* and *dotage*, if we may count this formation among the adoptions. Of the native formations some examples may be mentioned: *floodage* 'flooded state', *blockage* 'blocked-up state', *chokage* 'choked-up state', *achage* (after *breakage*; cf. NED.).

In several formations the sense of state occurs side by side with the sense of action, e. g. *housage* 'state of being housed', *cleavage* 'state of being cleft', *graftage*, *stoppage*, *stowage*, *tannage*, *tintage*, *waftage*, *wreckage*¹.

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¹ It should be observed that, in some cases, there has been a confusion of formations with *-age* expressing 'state, condition' and compounds with the noun *age*. I have already had occasion to speak of such a word, which has probably been mistaken for a derivative with the suffix *-age*, viz. *barnage* (cf. pp. 54, 55). Sometimes there is no risk of making such a mistake, as in the case of *nonage* (= *non* + *age*, sb.) 'minority', *manage* (*man* + *age*, sb.) 'one's majority', *oldage* etc. In other cases, however, it is often doubtful whether it is the question of *-age*, suff. or *age*, sb. NED. gives some of these words as forma-

The suffix *-age* is employed to express **other abstract notions** than those discussed above. I shall here say a few words on the use of *-age* in formations like *socage* 'a tenure of land', and *maritage* 'right of exacting a fine for marriage of the vassal'. As has been said above (p. 58), *-age* was extensively used to form legal terms. The two formations mentioned belong to this class of words; both represent an old use of the suffix. The meanings in question are found in French and med. L. formations (cf. above pp. 52, 54) and have been introduced into English with the adoptions from these languages.

The formations with the same sense as *socage* are not many. Of the adoptions may be mentioned *villeinage*, *burgage*, *bordage*. *Farmage* 'the system of farming taxes; leasehold tenure' also belongs here. Few native formations occur in a similar sense, viz. *thirlage* (cf. p. 55, 56), *collaterage*. However there are some other formations which might be mentioned in this connection, viz. *friarage* 'the system of the order of friars' (1555), *peonage* 'the system of having peons' (1850 +), *fosterage* 'the custom of putting the child under the care of a foster mother': in all of these the use of the suffix is more or less related to the use of it in *socage*, *farmage*.

The use of *-age* to denote 'right, privilege' has been of more importance in English word-formation. This meaning is first found in adopted formations, as *maritage*,

tions with the suffix *-age*, as *boyage* 'boyhood' (1622—1798), *infantage* 'infancy' (1836), at the same time suggesting the possibility of confusion of *-age*, suff. and *age*, sb. These are analogical cases to the above-mentioned *barnage*. We have further *adulthood* (1670) on which NED. remarks «perh. two words, *adult* + *age*»: this is probably the case. The same remark applies to the two formations *minorage* 'minority' (1888) and *decrepitude* 'decrepitude' (1670). Lastly, there are *colthood* 'colthood' (1720) and *foalhood* 'foalhood' (1607, 1720), both of which have probably been suggested by the sb. *age*.

'right of exacting a fine for marriage of the vassal', *foggage*, *foldage* (cf. above p. 54), *stallage* 'right of erecting a stall'. The earliest new-formation with this sense is *poundage* 'right of pounding stray cattle' (1576). Some examples from the following centuries may be given here: *browsage* 'right of browsing cattle' 1611, *groundage* 'right of occupying ground' 1721 (rare), *dumpage* 'the privilege of dumping', *package* 'the privilege formerly held by the City of London of packing cloth — —', *mastage* 'the right of feeding animals on mast' etc. (cf. the word-list, p. 121).

Finally, I shall mention some abstract formations in which the suffix denotes a quality characteristic of the root-word. Here belong formations like *leverage* 'the power of a lever' (1830), *pondage* 'the capacity of a pond' (1885), *tankage* 'the capacity of a tank'. These are rare and the same is the case with formations as the following: *falseage* 'deceit, falsehood' (1400), *brinage* 'briny quality' (1610) and *clownage*, where *-age* stands instead of *-ery*.

(ii) The Use of **-age** from the point of view of Derivation.

The formations with *-age* are derivatives from personal nouns, from names of things, and from verbs. All these kinds of formations are represented from the first appearance of the suffix in English. The derivations from personal nouns are less numerous than the others.

As has been said above (p. 62), it may sometimes be doubtful whether a formation is derived from a noun or from a verb. In other cases the root-word of a formation may be explained as a verb or a substantive according to the meaning of the formation in different uses. *Boundage*, 'the action of marking out the bounds', is derived from the

verb *bound*; in the sense of 'the bounds taken as a whole', it is a derivation from *bound*, sb. *Drainage* 'the action, work of draining' is a verb-derivative: in the sense of 'a system of drains', it is derived from the noun. Other formations belonging here are *lairage*, *drayage*, *corkage*, *com-monage* etc.

Besides the types of formations mentioned, there are some rare examples of derivations from adjectives, viz. *greenage*, *fertilage*, *shortage*, *roughage*. The two first-mentioned may be explained as derivations from a noun and a verb respectively: *greenage* f. *green*, sb. (cf. *greenery*, p. 47) and *fertilage* f. *fertile*, vb. which occurs in the seventeenth century. *Fertilage* is exemplified from 1610, 1688.

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It has been mentioned above (p. 56) that among the early French adoptions there are many formations in which the process of derivation is not clear. Now it is, of course, necessary that a foreign suffix must occur in numerous loan-words, in which the root-word and the ending are easy to distinguish, before it can be adopted into another language and used in the word-formation. This being the case, W. FRANZ makes a very unfortunate choice of examples when he says that «von den zahlreichen aus dem Französischen übernommenen wörter auf *-age*: *advantage*, *courage*, *damage*, *voyage* hat das suffix ausdehnung auf worte germ. herkunft gefunden.»¹

I can scarcely believe that formations like those mentioned by FRANZ have had great influence in promoting the use of *-age* in English. On the contrary, I should rather think that the comparatively late occurrence of English new-

¹ FRANZ, *Ortographie, Lautgebung und Wortbildung in Shakespeare* § 100 (p. 88).

formations with *-age* is due to the fact that a great many of the early French loan-words belong to this category. Still it would be wrong to pronounce these words destitute of any influence: they have undoubtedly contributed through their meanings to associate the suffix *-age* with certain significations, e. g. that of 'tax, charge', and for this reason I have thought fit to include some of them in the word-list.

NED. gives, as irregular formations of native origin, some derivatives from Latin bases which one feels inclined, at first sight, to regard as loan-words owing to their un-English appearance, e. g. *ambassage* (< med. L. *ambass-are* + *-age*). However, there are several examples of such derivation, as *collaterage* (< late L. *collater-are* + *-age*), *alterage* (< L. *altor* + *-age*) 'fostering' 1612, *reconciliage* (< L. *reconcili-are* + *-age*) 1626, *mensurage* (< L. *mensur-a* + *-age*) 'measurage' 1676, *lactage* (< L. *lact-is*, f. *lac*, + *-age*) 'milk produce' 1753, *compendage* (< L. *compend-ere* + *-age*) 'mass of things hanging together' 1773, *floriage* (L. *flor-is*, f. *flos*, + *age*; after *foliage*) 'blossoms' 1782, 'leaves of flowers' 1880.

Other irregular formations are *jettage* (< *jetty* + *-age*) in which the *y* of *jetty* has been dropped probably owing to difficulty of pronunciation, and *brockage* 'damaged piece n coining' (1879) which NED. hesitatingly derives «from the stem of *brok-en*». *Average* 'an equalised estimate' might also be counted among the irregular formations. It was formed, with *-age*, from Fr. *avarie* on the model of the many other formations with *-age* in maritime use, and denoted formerly a tax; the form *average* is perhaps due to another word, *average* (< OF. *average*) meaning some kind of service due by tenants to the feudal superior.¹

¹ cf. FEHR, Die Sprache des Handels in Altengland, p. 24.

In some formations the suffix is superfluous, as in *advowsonage* = *advowson*, in which case the addition of the suffix is due to the occurrence of many formations with the sense of 'right, privilege' (cf. above pp. 64, 65). Further, the suffix is superfluous in formations like *gavelage*, *tol-lage*, *taxage*, *costage*, *surplusage*, *arrearage*. Here it is of course the frequent use of the suffix *-age* to denote 'tax, charge' which has caused it to be added.

In *blindage* 'a screen' and *garnerage* 'a garner' the suffix is probably due to a wish to emphasize the notions contained in the simple words. *Fordage*, 'a ford' and *loppage* 'lop' may be regarded as derivatives from verbs, meaning 'the place where one fords the river' and 'that which is lopped' respectively.

I shall only add a few lines about some words which are connected with *-age* inasmuch as their forms have been influenced by the suffix. I am thinking of words which in mod. English terminate in *-age*, which ending has been substituted for an earlier termination.

We have an instance of this process in the formation *shewage* 'a toll' (1474—1800) which was «invented by the lawyers in the 15th c. as an explanatory synonym» of *scawenge*, the AF. rendering of OE. *sceawung*. English *scavage* < AF. *scavage* has arisen in French: it is a derivation from the verb *scauwen* adopted from Flemish (NED.)

An analogical change of form is seen in ME. *vindage*, *vendage*, — mod. English *vintage* is due to association with *vintner* — cf. French *vendenge*. Perhaps the substitution of the suffix is of French origin; SKEAT gives a Lat. form *vendagia* in his edition of P. Pl.

Here can further be mentioned a word the French form of which has been exchanged for an English one in

-age: *bourage*, «app. an erron. form for Fr. *bourg*» (NED). Finally, there are some English words, the endings of which have been remodelled on *-age*, viz. *scrimmage*, which originates from *scrimish* (var. of *skirmish*), *rubbage*, obs. or dial. for *rubbish* (NED.) and *billage*, var. of *bilge*, which, according to NED., is «due to the rarity of the ending *-lge* in English: this form (viz. *-age*) seems in later times to be preferred where the word denotes a measure from form-association with *tonnage*, *stowage* and other abstracts in *-age*.»

(iii) The Form of the Suffix.

There is not much to say about the form of the suffix *-age*. From its first appearance in English the regular form has been *-age*. The variants have not been many. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries — and even in the eighteenth — there occur the spellings *-edge*, *-idge*: these are, of course, due to the altered pronunciation of the suffix, which began to come into use at that time.

III. The Suffix *-ment*.

A. The History of the Suffix.

The suffix *-mentum* was in Latin used all but exclusively to form concretes expressing the instrument or product of an action, as *vestimentum*, *tabulamentum*. It very rarely served to form nouns of action. In French, however, the use of this suffix to form nouns of action became of great importance.

From French, i. e. Anglo-French, where the formations with *-ment*, according to NED., «were still more frequently employed than in continental OF.», such formations were borrowed into English. The earliest adoptions occur in the thirteenth century — with the exception of *sacrament*, which is already found in the twelfth century: their number increased towards the end of the century. Besides the adoptions from French there are two formations borrowed directly from Latin: *pulment* and *firmament*. In the fourteenth century the number of loan-words grows still larger. Among the early adoptions there are such as *judgement*, *amendment*, *advancement* etc., i. e. formations by the side of which occur the verbs from which they are derived, and which accordingly may give rise to new-formations.

I shall here, as above in the case of the other suffixes, examine the new-formations in succession according to the date of their earliest examples given in NED.

The earliest new-formation with *-ment*, according to NED., is *chastisement*, 1303. This formation is not easily accounted for. The verb *chastise*, from which it seems to be derived, is not recorded in English before 1325. The explanation of this verb is, moreover, beset with difficulties. No verb **chastisser* or **chastir* is found in OF., and it is not probable that *chastise* is a derivation from the adj. *chaste* with *-ize* (cf. NED.).

Perhaps the earlier formation *chastiment* may have been formed into *chastisement* in AF. (or OF.) on the model of the many formations ending in *-isement*. In that case *chastisement* might be an AF. adoption; GODEFROY gives a late example of it: *chastizement* 'punition' (Stat. Henri V, an 1). It is true that the French formations in *-isement* generally correspond to English formations in *-ishment* as *punishment*, *nourishment*, *ravishment* etc.; but there are some exceptions, viz. *advertisement*, *amortizement*, *franchisement*, etc. in which the sound-change *s > sh* has not been carried through. If *chastisement* has arisen in the above-mentioned way the verb *chastise* could be explained as a back-formation and its later appearance be accounted for. The occurrence of the vbl. sb. *chastising* as early as 1303 (in the same text where *chastisement* is found) does not speak absolutely against such a theory: formations with *-ment* and *-ing* often occur alternating with one another, (cf. below, p. 75) and the suffix *-ing* may have been substituted for *-ment*.

Ditement 'a summons, indictment' is found 1308. NED. gives it as a native formation, but compares it to OF. *ditement* and adds «perh. often aphetic for *inditement* 'indictment'». *Indictment* is adopted from Anglo-French and occurs for the first time 1303 (in the form *endytement*). It seems to me most probable that the Eng. *ditement* is an adoption from French, either as an equivalent to OF.

ditement which, it is true, is not given by GODEFROY in this sense, or as an aphetic form for *enditement*.

Finishment, 1340, may be of native derivation. *Finisement* occurs, however, in GODEFROY in the same meanings as the English formation: 'fin, mort'. The examples of the first meaning are pretty late: the latter sense is illustrated by the same example as that given in NED. (le finissement de Joseph — the fynyshment of Joseph, MERLIN 1450).

From the same year (1340) the earliest formation from a native stem is recorded, viz. *eggment*. The examples given in NED. are taken from C. M., CHAUCER and P.P. The early date of the formation and the fact that hardly any new-formations are found so early as this time speak against the supposition that *eggment* has arisen in English. But as it is not known in French, we are bound to regard it as a native formation. It is, however, not impossible that the formation has first occurred in AF.; the verb *egge* is found in that language¹; and considering what has been said above (pp. 27, 51), in dealing with *-ery* and *-age*, about derivations from English roots in AF., it would not be too bold to assume that *eggment* has arisen in that language.

Pathment is another derivation from a native base; but it cannot be regarded as a new-formation, strictly speaking, as it is «probably an alteration of *pavement* (*pament*, *payment*) after *path*, due to similarity of sound and association of meaning» (NED.).

Anornment and *enornment* are derivations from different forms of the same word. *Anornment* (1325) is said in NED. to be a formation from *anorn*: this seems strange, as the verb does not occur until 1380. The example in

¹ The word is given in a 'List of English words in AF. and Latin texts' in Riley's Memorials of London and London life. London 1868.

question, however, is taken from Allit. P., which must be assigned to the latter part of the century. In the same texts occurs the vb. *enurne* (var. of *anorn*), which is also found in Gaw. & Gr. Knt. (1340). The earliest example of *enornment* is from 1382. Both formations are evidently formed on the model of *ornament*: the meaning is the same in all the three formations. *Adornment* < OF. *aournement*, *ado(urn)ment* is not recorded in English before the fifteenth century.

Prisonment, 1387, is given as a derivation from *prison*, vb. NED. compares it with *imprisonment* and the obsolete Fr. *prisonnement* (? 16th century in GODEFROY).

Onement, 1388, is an English formation derived from the verb *one*. It is used by WYCLIF to translate Lat. *unio*. In a text of 1382 *oonyng* occurs instead of *onement*.

Increasement, 1389, f. *increase*.

Marrement, 1390, is according to NED. a formation of native origin. The root-word is the verb *mar*, OE. *merran*. OE. also had the verb *mearrian*, which is a formation from the same Germanic root. The latter word in its Germanic form was adopted in Romanic as OF. *marrir*, from which is derived OF. *marrement* 'chagrin, douleur' (GODEFROY). It is just as probable that the Engl. *marrement* is an adoption of the French formation.

Conspirement, 1393, f. *conspire*.

Cursement may be counted among the formations from native bases. It is only illustrated by one example from P.PI.C. (1393); cf. *cursing*, vbl. sb. with the same sense.

Surement is used by CHAUCER in the sense of 'security, suretyship' (CD.)

Anointment, 1398, f. *anoint*, after *ointment*.

Commendment, 1400, *conjectment*, 1400, *chastement*, 1412, are new-formations.

Groundment, ?a 1412, is a formation from a native stem. Only one example is given in NED.: Yif of colre he [fever] take his *groundment*. The use of the suffix in this formation is very vague; the meaning is 'foundation, origin', i. e. *ground*.

Murderment, 1425, is a formation from a native base. The root-word, however, is by no means unknown to French. GODEFROY has the following derivations from the same root; *mordreor*, *mordrer*, *mordreux*, *mordrie*, *mordriement*, *mordriment*, *mordrir* etc.

Retainment, 1432, is a new-formation, according to NED. GODEFROY has *retenement*.

Remevement, 1437, f. *remeve*, var. of *remove*.

Ledgement, 1435, «a string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings etc. of a building», is, according to NED., «app. a derivation f. *ledge*, sb.». In the 15th century the formation occurs in the forms *legement*, *ligement*. If the etymology given in NED. is correct, *ledgement* is the earliest new-formation with a concrete sense. The derivations from nouns with *-ment* are very scarce (cf. below, p. 85.)

Botment, 1440, 'amendment, remedy' is derived from *bot* 'boot' sb. in NED. There seems to be no reason why it should not be a derivation from the verb *bot* 'to boot'.

Botchment, 1440, 'an addition, a make-up' is a formation from *botch*, vb. This word and the preceding are both formations from native roots; and the same is the case with

Hangment, 1440, on which NED. remarks «perh. after *judgement*»; but it is difficult to understand why *judgement* should have played the part of model for *hangment*. None of the examples indicates any connection between the two formations. Cf. *hanging*, vbl. sb.

I have here given all the formations in use before the middle of the fifteenth century that NED. designates as native ones. I have chosen to stop at the year 1450 because after this time the suffix *-ment* begins to occur in an ever-increasing number of formations.

If we look at the list of formations given above, we are struck by the frequent occurrence of derivatives from native roots. I cannot but think that these formations give evidence of the intimate fusion of the French and Native element. Such a formation as *onement*, for instance, shows that in the latter part of the fourteenth century the suffix *-ment* was felt as an English suffix and as an equivalent of *-ing*.

It should be observed that by the side of formations with *-ment* there are often found vbl. sbs. in *-ing* with the same sense. Indeed it will not be too bold to assume that *-ment* has been substituted for *-ing* in such cases as *egging*, — if this is not an AF. formation —, *oning*, *hang-ing* etc. It has been pointed out above (p. 30), in dealing with *-ery* (*-ry*), that this suffix alternates with *-ing* in many formations. Such alternation is quite natural: *-ing* had up to that time been the favourite means of forming nouns of action. But now a great many French suffixes are introduced, which in many cases encroach upon the use of *-ing*. Especially in the period following the Norman Conquest (the 14th and 15th centuries), before the use of the different suffixes has become settled, we find *-ing*, *-ment*, *-ery* (*-ry*), and other endings alternating with each other in many formations. The same is the case in the following centuries; but then it is chiefly the abstract suffixes of French origin, which appear in many formations which succeed and displace each other.

The early use of *-ment* in English offers parallels to the use of the suffix *-ery* (*-ry*). Scarcely any new-forma-

B. The Use of the Suffix *-ment*.

(i) The Meanings of the Suffix.

The suffix *-mentum* replaces in Latin the older *-men*: it is very frequently employed, originally solely in concrete formations expressing the means, result (product) of an action. In late Latin there are also some formations with an abstract sense, as *juramentum*, *cogitamentum*, *declinamentum*, *observamentum*.

Kr. NYROP makes the following remarks on the use of the suffix in French: «Le suffixe *-ement* a de tout temps été très productif; il est encore, dans la langue actuelle d'une singulière richesse. On trouve dans presque tous les auteurs modernes des mots nouveaux en *-ement* exprimant, soit l'action verbale abstraite indiquée par le radical, soit l'état, soit l'objet qui résulte de cette action — — — »¹ e. g. *avancement*, *commencement*, *emportement*, *recueillement*, *logement*, *établissement*.

(a) Formations expressing Action, State. (cf. pp. 122 — 135).

By far the largest number of the French loan-words with *-ment* in English express abstract ideas. Most of them occur in the sense of **action**. The earliest loan-words occur in the thirteenth century; in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the adoptions are very numerous; but after 1600 they become rare.

¹ Gram. Hist. III § 211.

The adoptions with an abstract meaning are, almost without exception, of French origin: very rarely do we find the sense of 'action' in the formations that have come down from Latin. In such words as *experiment* 'action of trying anything' (1382 +), *ornament* 'action of adorning; fact of being adorned' (1596 +), *ointment* 'anointing' (1510, -20), *armament* 'process of equipping for war' etc. the sense of action is due to a later development (cf. below, p. 80). Nor is the abstract meaning of *document* 'teaching, instruction' (1450-1793) the original one, although it is earlier recorded than the concrete meaning in English (cf. Lat. *documentum*).

On the analogy of French loan-words new-formations with a similar meaning arise in the fourteenth century (cf. above, p. 71 ff.). As has been said above (p. 75) it is not until the latter half of the fifteenth century that the new-formations grow numerous. In each of the two following centuries they number more than a hundred. The number of new-formations recorded from the eighteenth century is not so large, — in this respect *-ment* agrees with the suffixes *-ery* (*-ry*) and *-age*: the eighteenth century seems not to have favoured new-formations to the same extent as the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. In the nineteenth century the new-formations are again on the increase.

Many of the new-formations have an ephemeral existence. This is the case with several formations from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; especially derivatives from verbs with the prefixes *dis-*, *pre-* and *re-* arise in great numbers, but many of them disappear no less quickly. These formations, however, bear evidence of the fact that the suffix *-ment* is in very frequent use to form nouns of action.

One reason why many formations with *-ment* disap-

pear very soon is, of course, that an equivalent formation with another suffix already exists in the language or later arises and replaces it. As has been mentioned above, (p. 75) *-ment*, as a formative of nouns of action has for competitors many French suffixes, e. g. *-ance*, *-ation*, *-age*, *-ery* (*-ry*), the Latin *-al* and the native *-ing*. I here subjoin some examples illustrative of the interchange of formations with different suffixes.

Annoyment (1460), *performent* (1527—1641), *oppressment* (1537,—92), *guidement* (1578,—92), *inspirement* (1610) and *adornment* (1646) were equivalent to earlier formations with *-ance* and *-ation* (*annoyance* 1386 +, *performance* 1494 +, *oppression* 1340 +, *guidance* 1538 +, *inspiration* 1303 +, *adoration* 1543 +). *Misusement* (1561) was ousted by the synonym *ill-usage* (1621 +).

Several derivatives from native roots, as *letment* (1574) *grapement* (1590), *dribblement* (1599), *idlement* (1622,—31), *likement* (1649), *bedewment* (1679) are synonymous with verbal substantives in *-ing*: the same is the case with *paintment* (1597) and *jabberment* (1644).

In other cases the formations with *-ment* are kept in use by the side of other formations, e. g. *disseverment* (*-ation*), *remitment* (*-tance*), *betrayment* (*-al*), *betrothment* (*-al*). *Embarkment*, *depravement*, *explorement*, *exhalement* occur beside the more common formations with *-ation*.

In *devilment* 'action befitting a devil or of a devilish character' and *harassment*, compared with *devilry*, *harassery*, we can observe the difference between the use of the suffixes *-ery* (*-ry*) and *-ment*. The latter suffix expresses simply action without any subordinate sense and is consequently equivalent to *-ing*. It has neither the iterative sense of *-ery* (*-ry*) in formations like the above *harassery*, *devilry*, which undoubtedly express the idea of the verb more intensively than the corresponding formations with *-ment*;

nor have the formations with *-ment* the complex meaning found in many derivations with *-age* (cf. above, p. 62).

It should be observed that several formations that originally denote the means, product of an action, also later occur in the sense of action. This is due to the fact that the suffix *-ment* is so frequently used to express the idea of action that this meaning is developed analogically in formations that do not originally have it. Cf. *anointment* 'an anointing material', *later* 'the action of anointing', *establishment* 'something that is established', *later* 'the action or means of establishing'. *Encampment* is first recorded in the sense of place (1598+), the abstract meaning not being found before the end of the seventeenth century; *acquirement* occurs as early as 1630 in the sense of 'that which is acquired, a personal attainment' and is not used to denote action till the beginning of the eighteenth century. *Excitement* 'something that excites' 1604+ («the only sense recognized by Johnson», NED.) is not known in the sense of 'action of exciting, excited state' before the nineteenth century.

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The formations with the sense of **state, condition** are few in comparison with those expressing 'action'. The French loan-words with this meaning are not very numerous; very often the formations express both 'state' and 'action'. I here subjoin a list of some of the French loan-words.

Encumbrement (1330+), *martyrement* (1340), *agreement* 'mutual conformity of things' (1398+), *imprisonment* (1415–1817), *accomplishment* (1460–1612), *ravishment* (1477+),

languishment (1541 +), *impoverishment* (1560 +), *discouragement* (1561 +), *(en)franchisement* (1562 +), *predicament* (1586 +), *resentiment* (1595–1661), *retirement* (1603 +), *concealment* (1605 +), *assortment* (1611 +), *resentment* 1619 +), *confinement* (1646 +).

The earliest new-formation with this sense is *famishment* 'state, condition, or process of being famished' (1470+; now rare). In the sixteenth century some more new-formations occur and later their number increases. The formations of native origin expressing 'state, condition' are, as a rule, derivatives from transitive verbs implying a mental shock, as *amaze*, *affright*, *exhaust*, *embarras*: more rarely they are derived from intransitive verbs denoting 'a feeling, state' as *enjoy*, *languish*.

The following examples of formations from the nineteenth century may illustrate the use and meaning of the suffix: *bewitchment*, *dazzlement*, *astoundment*, *bewilderment*, *puzzlement*, *dazement*, *muddlement*, *huddlement*, *bedevilment*, *besetment*, *dispiritment*, *flusterment*, *perturbment*.

(b) Formations expressing the Means, Result (Product) of an Action (cf. pp. 135–143).

The chief use of the suffix *-mentum* in Latin was to form words expressing the means and the result (product) of an action. The Latin formations in question are for the most part concretes. Besides, there are some formations like *argumentum*, *experimentum*, *irritamentum*, which might be called **quasi-concretes** as the force of the suffix is the same in these as in the concrete formations but, on the other hand, they are not material nouns.

Formations like the last-mentioned are common in French and many of them have been adopted into English, as *judgement* 'the sentence of a court of justice', *preach-*

ment 'a sermon', *easement* 'a means of giving ease or relief', *punishment* 'that which is inflicted as a penalty', *appointment* 'an agreement or arrangement for a meeting', *accomplishment* 'a faculty, quality that completes or perfects a person', *achievement*, *amusement*, *compliment* etc.

New-formations of this kind occur as early as the fourteenth century, e. g. *increasement* 'that by which something is increased' (1389). As in the loan-words, the suffix *-ment* denotes the result or means of an action in the English new-formations. Some instances may be mentioned to illustrate the use of the suffix in these formations: *requirement*, *obligement*, *refinement*, *engagement*, *acquirement*. The formations *allurement*, *enticement*, *ensnarement* in the sense of 'charms' may also be counted among the quasi-concretes (cf. the loan-word *enchantment*).

The majority of the English formations with *-ment* expressing **concrete** notions — and, we may add, the most frequently used ones — are adoptions from French and Latin. The loan-words occur abundantly up to the eighteenth century, when there is a decrease in their number, and later they grow still rarer.

The new-formations with a concrete sense are scarcely so numerous as the loan-words. This is partly due to the fact that the use of *-ment* in French has been decisive of the English use of the suffix; and as has been said above (p. 77), most of the French adoptions in *-ment* occur in an abstract sense. The late appearance and the comparatively small number of the native formations with a concrete sense may partly be explained by the fact that the derivation of many concrete loan-words in *-ment* is not clear: it is necessary in many cases to know Latin, in order to get a clear notion of the derivation and

meaning of a formation: cf. *instrument*, *pavement*, *garment*, *implement*.

As was hinted just now, the new-formations are late. From the fourteenth century there is the curious formation *ledgement* (cf. p. 74.): *anointment* (p. 73.) and *pathment* (p. 72.) are not, strictly speaking, new-formations. In the fifteenth century there are but few formations of native origin with a concrete sense (e. g. *establishment*); and it is not until the following centuries that their number increases. Many of them do not live long, as *fosterment* 'food, nourishment', *embowerment* 'vaulting', *cladment* 'a garment, dress', *embalment* 'a package', *enwrapment*, etc.

A pretty common use of the concretes in *-ment* is to denote something written, 'a document, a writ'. This meaning occurs in several French loan-words and originates in French, but it seems in most cases to have developed in English: at any rate its first recorded appearance is often somewhat late. As I have not always mentioned this sense in the word-list, I here subjoin a list of some of the formations in question:

Feoffment 'a deed of feoffment' 1377–1672, *advertisement* 1460 +, *assignment* 'a mandate granting a sum of money' 1460, *indictment* 'the legal document containing the charge' 1506 +, *abridgement* 'a compendium of a larger work' 1523 +, *agreement* 'a contract' 1536 +, *amendment* 'a clause, paragraph' 1696 +, *ejectment* 'a writ of ejectment' 1697 +, *document* 1727 +, *allotment* 'an assigning document' 1772, *bailment* 'a record' 1826.

The following formations are of native origin:

enfeoffment 'the deed of feoffment' 1597, 1614 (cf. *feoffment*), *obligement* 'a contract', *freightment* 'a document' 1755, *inducement* 'an introduction to a book' 1605,–17, *engrossment* 'a record' 1674, 1710

enrolment 'the entry or official record' 17th c.,
enactment 'a statute' 1821 +, *enlistment* 'the document by which a soldier is bound' (? U. S. only).

As the suffix *-ment* is used to express both action and the means (result) of an action, it very often happens that a formation occurs in both senses. Above (p. 80) some examples have been given of the change of concretes (or quasi-concretes) to denote action. It is of course more common for a formation expressing action to develop the sense of 'means (result) of an action'. Examples of this process are found abundantly in the word-list. I have, as a rule, given such formations in both meanings. In some cases, however, when the latter sense is found in one example only I have mentioned it only among the abstracts. Some instances of formations which are occasionally used to denote the means (result) of an action may be given here: *cherishment* 'nourishment' 1593, 1689, *divulgement* («the *divulgements* of the river»), *entrustment* 'a position of trust' 1637, —57, *famishment* 'a means of starving' 1667, *engraftment* 'the shoot engrafted' 1774, *devotement* 'a votive offering' 1799, *obtainment* 'something obtained' 1829, *bestrewment* 'something strewn over' 1833, *interlardment* 'something interlarded' 1852, *festerment* 'a rotting mass' 1884 (dial.)

NED. sometimes gives the sense of action in a formation that is only recorded in a concrete (or quasi-concrete) sense e. g. *enwrapment* 'the action of enwrapping; wrappage, covering', *emblazonment*, *embedment*, *enswathe-ment* etc. I have in such cases placed the formation among those expressing means (result) of action. Still I am aware of the fact that this proceeding may often seem illogical. I have, for instance, been obliged to give formations like *mumblement* 'something mumbled', *dribblement* 'a dribbling', *minglement* 'a mixture' etc. as concretes (quasi-concretes)

only, although such formations might, of course, be employed to express action as well: that is probably the reason why NED. has given both meanings in some cases.

(ii) The Use of the Suffix *-ment* from the point of view of Derivation.

The formations with *-ment* are, almost without exception, derivatives from verbs.

The suffix is especially added to dis-syllabic verbs with the stress upon the second syllable. Such verbs are, for instance, those with the prefixes *be-*, *dis-*, *en-*, *pre-*, *re-*, etc.: derivations from these verbs are exceedingly numerous (cf. above p. 78).

Aphetic forms of derivatives with *-ment* from verbs of this type are very common in former times, but are seldom found after the eighteenth century, e. g. *bashment* (*abashment*), *mazement* (*amazement*), *merciament* (*amerciament*), *noyment* (*annoyment*), *nointment* (*anointment*), *siegement* (*besiegement*), *minishment* (*diminishment*), *feeblishment* (*effeeblishment*), *stablishment* (*establishment*).

Other verbs that readily take *-ment* are those in *-ish* (on the model of the French adoptions in *-issement*) and those ending in a stop-consonant + a liquid, e. g. *settle*, *scribble*, *jabber*, *juggle*, *jumble*, *gabble*, *grapple*, *babble*.

Derivatives from other roots than verbs are rare. Here may be mentioned some derivations from substantives, viz. *ledgement* (cf. p. 74), *brushment* 'cut brushwood' 1591, *abodement* 'abode, biding' 1592, 1616, («an irreg. formation on *abode*, sb. perh. due to form-assoc. with *abodement* 'a foreboding'», NED.), *remaindment* 'remainder' 1596 (irreg. f. *remainder*), *lustrement* 'lustrous appearance' 1641 (rare), *courtshipment* 'courtship' 1649 (nonce-wd; the for-

mation occurs in a rhyme), *militaryment* 'military experience or ability' 1776.

Rabblement in the sense of 'a long string of words without meaning' 1545, is derived from the verb *rabble*: in its other meanings, however, it is a derivation from *rabble*, sb.

Bossment 'the formation of a hump' 1541, cannot be an aphetic form of *embossmment*, as this is not recorded before 1610: it seems to me most probable that it is a derivation from the verb *boss* 'to swell out, project' 1400—1542, not from *boss*, sb. as it is derived in NED. *Needment* is given in NED. as a derivative from *need*, sb., but I think it is rather to be regarded as a verb-derivative.

Basement in the sense of 'the lowest storey of a building' may be aphetic for *surbasement*; in the sense of 'the state of being based' it is probably aphetic for *debasement*.

Here may also be mentioned *ajutment* 'a jutting out' 1833 («a purely imitating formation on *jut*, vb. after *abutment*» NED.) and the curious formation *embankment* 'a banking speculation, a bank account' 1813, 18-. The root-word is the noun *bank* with the prefix *em-*, but a verb *embank* does not exist in that sense.

The following two formations are derived from adjectives: *oddments* 'odd articles' 1796+, and *newfanglement* 'novelty, a novel thing' 1798, 1895; the latter might be derived from the verb *newfangle* 'to make newfangled' 1530—1861.

There are some formations with *-ment* which are formed directly from Latin words, as *accomplement* (f. Lat. *accomple-re*) 'anything that completes, perfects' 1587—1642, *dictament* (an adoption of «assumed L. **dictamentum* f. *dictare*») 'diction; a dictate' 1572—1652.

In some cases a formation has been refashioned after Latin models, e. g. *arbitrament* (formerly *arbitrement*), *amerciament* (f. *amercement*); cf. *adornment* (f. *aornement*), p. 73.

(iii) The Form of the Suffix.

In French the form of the suffix is *-ement*. This form corresponds to Lat. *-amentum*. «Cette terminaison n'appartient primitivement qu'aux verbes en *-are*; mais grâce à la suprématie de cette conjugaison, *-amentum*, dont on a considéré la première voyelle comme appartenant au suffixe, a été appliqué à tous les verbes.» (NYROP, Gram. Hist. III § 209).

In English the ending *-ement* occurs in the adoptions from French in the thirteenth and following centuries, but rarely later than the sixteenth century. Sometimes this form occurs in derivations of native origin, e. g. *eggement* 1386, *bocchement* 1440, *hangement* 1449. Forms without an *e* occur as early as the fourteenth century; the *e* is first syncopated in formations of the same type as *amendment*, *commandment*, *advancement*, *commencement* etc. (see SKEAT, Principles II § 45). *Commandment* is still found in forms with *-ement* «in 19th c. dialect-speech from Scotland» (NED.)

As to the pronunciation of *-ment* as *-mint* in some cases, cf. JESPERSEN, A Modern English Grammar I, 9. 52.

WORD-LISTS

Word-Lists.

In arranging the word-lists my chief aim has been to give a survey of the use of the suffixes in order to illustrate the account of them given above in the text. From this point of view the formations ought to have been classified in several groups according to their meanings. This arrangement, however, was not advisable for several reasons. First, many formations occur in different meanings and a repetition of all these under different headings would have added unnecessarily to the length of the lists. Besides, some meanings are quite unimportant and scantily represented.

Furthermore, the word-list should also, — to some extent at least, — serve for an index, and a splitting-up of the formations into many small groups would render it very difficult to find a word when wanted.

The best thing to do under the circumstances therefore, was to limit the number of groups as far as that could be done without injury to the above-mentioned purpose of the word-list. As a rule, I have tried to include such formations as represent a common use of the suffix in question in a group of their own, while formations with less characteristic meanings have been brought together.

As I have said above (p. 17), the formations are collected from NED. and CD. Only rarely have I given formations from other sources. I have not even included all the formations in question given in the dictionaries

mentioned. In the first place I have left out all such adoptions from French as have retained their French pronunciation and also some adoptions of the type discussed on pp. 47—48, 66, especially such as are of rare occurrence. I have further omitted some formations of native origin, chiefly some derivations with *-ment* of the type *misimprovement*, *recommencement*, which may just as well be regarded as formations with the prefixes *mis-*, *re-* and *improvement* etc. as derivatives with *-ment* from *misimprove* etc. In spite of these exclusions I hope that the material given will prove sufficient to give a correct idea of the use of the suffixes.

The meaning of the formations have been omitted in two cases: first, when the word is found in WENSTRÖM och LINDGREN, *Engelsk-Svensk Ordbok* or in an English Dictionary of the same size; secondly, when the meaning may be easily understood by the help of the heading of the group.

The dates of the examples are in most cases taken from NED. When a formation is taken from another dictionary, this has been mentioned. If I have found an earlier example of a formation than those recorded in NED. I have mentioned the source.

The date of the first example has been put in at every formation. If a formation occurs in more than two examples, the dates of the first and last have been given, if the word is not instanced later than the middle of the nineteenth century: if the word is still in living use, I have indicated this by putting a + after the date.

I. The Suffix *-ery (-ry)*¹.

(a) Formations expressing Quality, Behaviour (cf. pp. 33—36).

(1) Adopted Formations.

adultery = avoutry (P. Pl., Wyclif etc.), formed afresh on Lat. <i>adulterium</i> in 14th c.	coquinery 'knavery' 1430 (rare).
<i>avauntry</i> 'boastfulness' 1330—1449.	drollery 1610 +.
<i>baboonery</i> 'baboonish conduct' 1383, 1848, 1857.	drury, <i>-ery</i> 'love, illicit love' 1225—1460.
<i>bachelry</i> 'prowess' 1297, 1386.	<i>enchantery</i> 'enchantment' 1297, 1591.
<i>barratry</i> 1427 +.	<i>falsery</i> 'deception, falsification' 1594—1670.
*baudery 'gayety' 1386.	<i>fashery</i> 'annoyance, vexation' 1553+.
bigotry 1674 +.	<i>flattery</i> 1320 +.
<i>bouerie</i> (< Du.) 'boorishness' 1577 (rare); cf. p. 27.	<i>forcenery</i> 'madness' 1480,—84.
<i>braggery</i> 'bragging' 1571—1830.	gallantry 1647 +; cf. p. 41.
*bravery 'boasting' 1548—1814, 'courage' 1581 +.	*gentlery, cf. p. 19 ff.
broilery 'strife; disorder' 1521, 1528 (rare).	gentry 'rank by birth' etc. 1380—1815.
<i>buggery</i> 'heresy; sodomy' 1330—1801; cf. pp. 28, 29.	gluttery 'gluttony' 1300—1470.
<i>cajolery</i> 1649 +.	gluttonry 'gluttony' 1175.
charlatanry 1638 +.	<i>grimacery</i> 'grimacing' 1863 (rare).
chican(e)ry 1613 +.	<i>guilery</i> 'deception, trickery' 1303—1863.
chivalry 1297 +.	harlequinery 'harlequinade' 1741—94.
coquetry 1697 +.	<i>hazardry</i> 'gambling' 1297—1590.
	<i>idolatry</i> 1250 +.

¹ The formations printed in *italics* are derived from personal nouns in *-er* or from verbs (cf. p. 43). The formations marked with * are derivations from adjectives.

- jangler* 'idle talk' 1374—1631.
jonglery 'the performance of a j.' 1616, 1841.
jugglery 1300 +.
lechery 1230 +.
losengery 'flattery, deceit' 1303—1484.
mahometry 'mohammedanism' 1481 +.
maskery 'the wearing of masks, a masquerade' 1548—1640.
mastery 1225 +.
maumetry, cf. p. 28; = mahometry 1386—1805.
mentery 'lying' 1430, 1592.
meselry 'leprosy' 1300—1623.
mockery 1426 +.
mummary 1387 + (Trevisa VIII 539, 540).
musardry 'idle dreaming, sloth' 1400—1513.
mutinery 'mutiny' 1563 (rare).
palliardry 'knavery' 1513,—70.
papelardry 'sycophancy' 1400.
pedantry 1581 +.
pillery 'the action of plundering' 1449—1627.
**pleasantry* 1655 +.
poltroonery 1590 +.
pompery 'pomp, splendour' 1400—1491 (rare).
prudery 1709 +.
putery 'harlotry' 1380—1483.
rager 'raging' 1386—1422.
railery, obs. form of *raillery*.
raillery 1653 +.
rallery 'var. of *raillery*' 1651—1754.
ravery 'raving' 1400 +.
regrater 'the practice of regrating' 1362—1581 (rare).
revelry 1400 +.
ribaldry 13—(Allit. P.), 1386 +.
robbery 1200 +.
*rovery*¹ (< M. Du.) 'piracy' 1600,—10; cf. p. 27.
savagery 'savage conduct' 1595 +.
sophistry (Ayenb. p. 65, Guy W. l. 89, P. Pl., Cath. A.).
sorcery (Handl. S., Allit. P.).
surquidery 'arrogance' (Shoreham p. 108 l. 282 Allit. P., Barb. Br.)
traitory 'treason' (Rob. Br. l. l. 9698, Barb. Br., Wyclif).
treachery 'treason' (Havelok l. 443, Guy W. l. 11007 etc.).
trichery, obs. form of *treachery* (SEL. p. 41, l. 253, P. Pl.).
trumpery 'deceit' (CD.); cf. p. 106.
tormentry; cf. p. 29.
tyrantry (Wyclif, Trevisa, Cath. A); cf. p. 30.

(2) Native Formations.

- apery* 1616 +.
babblery 'idle chatter' 1532, 1593.
bangstry 'the action of a bangster' 1594.
**basery* 'base dealing' 1637.
bastardry (for *bastardy*?) 1483.
baubler 'childish foolery' 1583.
*bawdry*¹ 'the practice of a b.' 1374—1726 (arch.).
beggary 1608—1764; cf. p. 34.
bewitchery 'charm, fascination' 1664—1868.
bibbery 'bibbing, drinking' 1653.
bitchery 'lewdness' 1532—1704.
bodgery 'bungling' 1592.
bombastry 'bombastic composition' 1704 (rare).
botchery 'a botcher's work' 1608—1880.
brabblery 'noisy quarreling' 1567.

bracery 1540, 1886; cf. *embracery*.
braggartry 'braggartism' 1598, 1877.
**brazenry* 'brazen assertion' 1868.
bribery 1386 +.
broguery 'the speaking of b.' 1837,
 —39.
brothelry 'lewdness' 1546—1633.
bunglery 'bungling' 1877.
carpetbaggery 1884 (U. S.).
casuistry 1725 +; cf. p. 36.
chatterry 'chatting' 1789, 1813.
cheatery 'the practice of cheating'
 1532 +
chinchery 'miserliness, avarice' 1386
 —1440
claptrappery 1820
cliquery 'cliquism' 1859
clownery 'the behaviour of a coun-
 try c.' 1589—1694; 'the perfor-
 mance of a comic c.' 1823,—65.
coggerly 'trickery' 1602—1612.
**comicry* 'comic action, practice'
 1850.
contrabandery 'smuggling' 1843
 (nonce-wd.).
coonery 'the practice of the Whig-
 coons' 1860 (U. S.).
cowardry 'cowardice' 1547,—91.
coxcombry 1608 +.
cozenry 'cozenage' 1829.
crankery 'the characteristics of a c.'
 1884,—90.
croakery 'croakings collectively'
 1865,—67 (n.-w.).
cuckoldry 'the dishonouring of a
 husband' 1529—1825.
cullionry 'the behaviour of a c.'
 1611,—48.
cutthroat(e)ry 'the practice proper
 to a c.' 1606 (n. w.).
daubery 1546 +.
debauchery 1642 +.
demagoguery 'demagogic practices'
 1866,—88 (U. S.).

demonry 1851.
devilry 1375 +.
deviltry = *devilry* 1825 +; cf. p. 48.
dodgery 1670, 1865.
doggerly 'doglike behaviour' 1611;
 1844, 1886.
drabbery 'harlotry' 1570 (rare).
drudgery 1550 +.
druidry 'druidism' 1868; cf. p. 36.
dudery 'the character or manners
 of a d.' 1889 (n.-w., U. S.).
**dullery* 'dullness' 1653, 1841 (n.-w.).
duncery 'the practice, style of a
 Scotist' 1560—1687; stupidity
 1615 +.
dunghillry 'vile condition, practice'
 1581 (n.-w.).
dunstery, var. of *duncery* 1616; cf.
 p. 48.
d^upery 'the practice of duping'
 1791—1830; cf. p. 38.
dyvoury 'bankruptcy, beggary' 1597,
 1661 (Sc.).
embracery 1450 +.
espiery 'the action or habit of
 spying' 1845.
faggery 'the system of fagging' 1853.
faitery 'fraud, deception' 1377—
 1600.
fakery 'the practice of *faking*'
 (nonce-wd.).
fantastury 'fantastic show; decep-
 tiveness' 1656—1710.
fawnery 'the bearings or tricks of
 a f.' 1661.
fibbery 'the practice of fibbing'
 1857,—90.
fikery 'fidgetiness' 1823—1850 (Sc.).
filchery 'the art and practice of
 a f.' 1607.
filthery 'filthiness' 1656 (rare).
firkery 'trickery' 1611.
fisticuffery 'fighting' 1823.
fleshpottery 'high living' 1876 (n.-w.).

- flipperry 'flippancy' 1819, 1863.
 fobberry 'sth. of the nature of a pretence' 1688 (n.-w.).
 foltry 'folly' 1440.
 foolery 1579 +.
 footpaddery 'the occupation of a f.' 1861,—89 (n.-w.).
 foppery 1546 +; cf. p. 41.
 forgerry 1583 +.
 foxery 'wiliness, cunning' 1400 +.
 freebootery 1822, —51.
 freemasonry 1802 +; cf. p. 36.
 *Frenchery 'French characteristics' 1593, 1826.
 fribblerry 'frivolity' 1889.
 frotherry 'mere froth, empty display' (n.-w.).
 frumperry 'abuse, mockery' 1583, 1609; cf. p. 45.
 fubberry 'cheating, deception' 1604 (rare).
 gabberry 'cheating' 1627—1721 (rare).
 gaggerry 'the practice of gagging' 1819, —38.
 gamestry 'the practice of a g.' 1599.
 gaytry 'gaiety' 1655, —85; cf. p. 48.
 geggerry 'joking' 1826, —55.
 gentlemanry 'gentlemanhood' 1550.
 gewgawry 'vain show' 1882.
 gigletry 'lasciviousness' 1387, 1487.
 glaikery 'foolish conduct' 1586, 1816 (Sc.).
 glavery 'flattery' 1584 (rare).
 goblinry 'the acts and practices of a g.' 1829.
 goliardery 'the practices of a g.' 1855.
 goodtemplary 1874, —97; cf. p. 36.
 goosery 1642 +.
 gossipry 1818 +.
 *Greekery 'the practices of the Greeks': (a) the customs of the Greek church 1680 (cf. p. 36.) (b) cheating 1823, —61.
 groperry 'the action of groping' 1777 (n.-w.).
 *grotesquerie 'grotesque quality' 1877 +.
 groutheadry 'stupidity' 1600.
 growlery 'growling' 1830, —33.
 grudgerry 'grudging' 1889.
 guckry 'foolishness' 1596, 1603 (Sc.).
 gullery¹ 'deception, trickery' 1598—1821.
 harassery 'a harassing action' 1834 (n.-w.).
 harlotry 1325 +; cf. p. 28.
 heathenry 1577 +.
 hermitry 'the mode of life of a h.' 1882.
 hoggerry 'hoggishness' 1864 (rare).
 huggery 'the practice of hugging' 1804—1854.
 humbuggerry 'the practice of h—ing' 1831, —92.
 *humdrummery 'a humdrum action' 1831.
 idiotry 'idiotcy' 1597—1868.
 idolry 'idolatry' 1535.
 impost(e)ry 'imposture' 1585—1656.
 intriguery 'the practice of intriguing' 1815.
 intrusery 'intrusion' 1470.
 *Irishry 'Irish character or nationality' 1834 +.
 jackanapery 'an action characteristic of a j.' (n.-w.).
 jackassery 'the character of a j.'
 jadery 'the behaviour characteristic of a j.' 1612.
 japanesquery 'japanesque tone or spirit' 1895.
 japery 'trickery, ribaldry' 1340—1553; cf. p. 29.
 jesuitry 1832 +; cf. p. 36.
 jobberry 1837 +.

- jocantry 'mirth, merriment' 16—, 1664; cf. p. 48.
 *jocundry 'jocund behaviour' 1634—1670.
 jokery 'jesting' 1740.
 jollitry 'jollity' 1685—1736; cf. p. 48.
 joukery 'dodging, trickery' 1563, 1822 (Sc.).
 junglery 'a complication' 1864 (n.-w.).
 jumperry 'the practice of jumping' 1882.
 kidnappery 'the practice of kidnapping' 1890.
 knavery 1528 +.
 knighterrantry 1654 +.
 lampoonery 1745, 1889; cf. p. 45.
 larcery 'larceny' 1500—1613.
 larcinry 'larceny' 1639, —56.
 lemanry 'illicit love' 1483—18 : . .
 lepry 'leprosy' 1430—1660.
 Levelry 'the principles of the L—s' 1661; cf. pp. 36, 45.
 limmery 'knavery' 1567.
 loafery 'the practice of loafing' 1861 (n.-w.).
 Lollardry 'Lollardism' 1389 (Lollardries, Engl. Gilds) +; cf. p. 36.
 Lollery 'Lollardry' 1547, 1620.
 loonery 'lechery, villany' 1508—1686.
 loselry 'debauchery, rascality' 1480 + (arch.).
 lurdanry 'rascality' 1513.
 maggotry 'folly, absurdity' 1706, —31.
 mappery 'the making of maps' 1606, 1840.
 meschantery 'a wicked deed' 1665.
 michery 'pilfering, cheating' 1390—1573.
 mimicry 1709 +.
 Mohammedry 'mohammedanism' 1613 (rare); cf. p. 36.
 monkery 1536 +; cf. p. 36.
 moonery 'moonning' 1834.
 mosstroopery 'the practices of the m—s' 1845.
 mountebankery 1618 +.
 mugwumpery 'the characteristics of a m.' 1885 (U. S.).
 newsmongery 'newsmongering' 1592.
 niggardry 'niggardliness' 1517—1559.
 nigonry 'niggardliness' 1400, 1526.
 nincompoopery 1900.
 ninnery 'the behaviour of a n.' 1600.
 oldmaidery 'the characteristics of an o.' 1804, —21.
 oldwifery 'the characteristics of an o.' 1827.
 oldwomanry 'the characteristics of an o.' 1828, —92.
 owlery 'owliness' 1831, —65.
 paganry 'heathenry' 1583, 1866.
 pageantry 'the display of tableaux' 1608—1714; 'mere acting or show' 1687 +.
 pantaloonly 'the performance of a p.' 1821 +.
 papistry 15—, 1549 +; cf. p. 36.
 parrotry 1796, 1847.
 patchery¹ 'the action of patching' 1579 +.
 patchery² 'the conduct of a patch' 1553—1607.
 patroonly 'the system of patroons' 1858; cf. p. 36.
 pawkery 'trickery' 1820, —30.
 peachery¹ 'the practice of peaching' 1654.
 peacockry 'foppery' 1872 +.
 pecksniffry 'the conduct of a P.' 1885.
 pettifoggery 1653 +.
 philosophistry 'sophistry' 1880.
 pickery 'petty theft' 1580 + (Sc. Law).

- piggery* 'piggishness' 1867, —85.
pickpocketry 'pickpocketism' 1803.
pirat(e)ry 'piracy' 1903.
plottery 'plotting' 1823.
poachery 'poaching' 1831 (n.-w.).
poetastery 'the work of a p.' 1833, —94.
popery 1534 +; cf. p. 36.
pothookery 'the making of pothooks or scrawls' 1795 (n.-w.).
**potvaliantry* 'courage excited by drink' 1845.
praterly 'prating' 1533.
preachery 'preaching' 1818 (n.-w.).
prelatry 'prelacy' 1641 +; cf. p. 36.
priggery 1823 +.
prowlery 'prowling, pillage' 1782 +.
puffery 1782 +.
pulpitry, contempt. 'the teaching from the p.' 1606 +.
puppetry 1528 +.
*quackery*¹ 1709 +.
*quackery*² 'the quacking of ducks' 1823, —31 (n.-w.).
quacksalvery 'quackery' 1617.
quakery 'quakerism' 1673, —88.
queanry 'harlotry' 1560.
quidnuncery 'the love of news or gossip' 1804 (n.-w.).
quixotry, -ery 1718 +.
quizzery 'the practice of quizzing' 1821—1841.
racketry 'systematic noise' 1884.
ragamuffinry 'the conduct of a r.' 1851.
railwifery 'abusive scolding' 1695 (n.-w.).
rakery 'rakish conduct' 1728 + (now rare).
ramistry 'Ramism' 1627, 1841; cf. p. 36.
rascalry 'rascality' 1832.
rascaldry 'rascality' 1470.
rattery 1822, —32; cf. p. 46.
reavery 'robbery' 1297—1490; cf. p. 23.
rebelry 'the behaviour of a r.' 1893 (n.-w.).
redtapery 'redtapism' 1831, —84.
renaldry 'guile, cunning' 1612 (rare).
rhymery 1837, —60.
riotry 1330 +; cf. p. 29.
rivalry 1598 +.
roguery 1596 +.
*rovery*² 'roving' 1653 (rare).
rufflery 'turbulence, violence' 1582.
sainterrantry 'the character, practice of a s.' 1688—1826.
scaffery 'extortion' 1555—1651.
scaldry 'abusive speech' 1502, —3.
schemery 'scheming practices' 1822, —28.
scoffery 'mockery' 1577—1836.
**Scotchery* 'Scotch characteristics' 1740 (n.-w.).
scotistry 1651 (rare); cf. p. 36.
scullionry 'drudgery' 1589 (Florio).
slovenry 'slovenliness' 1589 (Florio).
sluttery, 17th c. + (CD.—Pepys Diary).
snobbery (CD.) +.
snottery 'snottiness'; c. 1600 (CD.).
sodomitry 'sodomitic practice', 16th c. (CD.—Tyndale).
sottery 'folly' (CD.).
stitchery (CD.—Shak.) +.
swindlery 'swindling; roguery' (CD.—Carlyle).
sycophantry 'sycophancy' (CD.).
tattlery 'idle talk' (Webster 1847).
thievery 1589 (Florio) +.
tomfoolery (CD.) +.
trickery; cf. *treachery*, *trichery* (CD.) +.
vagabondry, 16th c. (CD.) +.
vantery, *vauntery* 'act of v—ing' (CD.).
waggery (CD.) +.

warlockry 'condition or practice of a w.' (CD.).	wiggery 'redtapism' (CD.—Carlyle).
wastry 'wastefulness' (CD.).	witchery (Milton: Comus) +.
whiffery 'the habits of a w.' (CD.—Carlyle).	wizardry 'the arts and practices of a w.' (CD.).
whiggery 'Whiggism' (CD.—Scott); cf. p. 36.	zealotry 'the behaviour as a z.' (CD.—Coleridge).

(b) Formations expressing Occupation, Rank, Condition (cf. pp. 36—38).

(1) Adopted Formations.

<i>ambassadry</i> 'ambassadorship' 1386—1538.	<i>cutlery</i> 'the trade of a c.' 1449.
<i>ancestry</i> 'the relation or condition of ancestors' 1330 +.	<i>dancery</i> 'dancing' 1615 (rare).
<i>arbery</i> 1400 +.	<i>drapery</i> 'draper's trade; the sale of cloth' 1488 +.
armory 'the science of blazoning arms' 1489 +.	<i>emboidery</i> 1393 +.
<i>barbery</i> 'the barber's craft' 1540—1867.	eunuchry 'the state of being a eunuch' 1864 (rare).
baronry 'the rank of a b.' 1600, —48.	falconry 1575 +.
<i>brewery</i> 'the process of brewing' 1796.	<i>finery</i> ² , cf. <i>refinery</i> .
<i>broidery</i> , cf. <i>embroidery</i> 1382 + (now poetic).	<i>forestry</i> 1839 +.
<i>butchery</i> 'the trade of a b.' 1449 +.	<i>foundry</i> 'the art of founding' 1601 +.
captainry 'captaincy' 1536—1796.	<i>frippery</i> 'the trade with cast-off clothes' 1599—1606.
<i>carpentry</i> 'the trade of a c.' 1377 +.	<i>harbergery</i> 'lodging, entertainment' 1303—1387.
<i>caterly</i> , cf. <i>acaterly</i> 'the office of the achatour' 1455—1777.	husbandry; cf. p. 22.
<i>chancellery</i> 'the office of the ch.' 1300—1886.	<i>jewellery</i> 'jeweller's work' 1828 +.
chantry 'singing or chanting' 1340; 'incantation' 1460.	laundry 'the process of washing' 1530—1626.
chirurgery 'surgery' 1398—1815.	marchandry 'trade, traffic' 1303—1599.
<i>collectory</i> 'the office of the c.' 1595—1657.	mesnagery 'management' 1652—1693.
<i>commandery</i> 'the position as c.' 1611, 1800.	<i>messagery</i> 'the office of a messenger' 1381—18...
constabulary 'the office of a c.' (Rob. Br. I l. 4446) 1400—1540.	masonry 'the occupation of a m.' 1400—1748.
	ministry 'the action of ministring' 1382 +.
	<i>misery</i> 1374 +.

- nursery* 'fosterage, nursing' 1400—1671; cf. p. 29.
paintry 'the action of painting' 1511.
pastry 'the business of a pastry-cook' 1710—1752.
pledger 'suretyship' 1706 (rare).
plumbery 'plumber's work' 1464 +.
poetry 'the art, work of a p.' 1386 +.
pottery 'potter's art' 1727 +.
poultry 'the office of a poulter' 1450—1601.
presbytery 'the office of a p.' 1604—1704; 'the Presbyterian system' 1590 +; cf. p. 36.
provostry 'provostship', 1374 +; cf. p. 31.
reverie 1366 +; cf. p. 37.
savagery 'condition' 1825 +.
socmanry 'tenure by socage'; cf. p. 26.
surgery 1327 + (Bevis of Hamton).
sutlery (< Du.) 'sutler'ship'; cf. p. 27.
turnery 'turning'

(2) Native Formations.

- alchemy* 'alchemy' 1393—1817.
aldermanry 'the dignity of an a.' 1502; cf. p. 26.
arbalestry 'the art of shooting with an arbalest' 1423, 1860.
archdeaconry 'the rank, office of an a.'; cf. p. 104.
artistry 'the occupation as an a.' 1873, —78.
baillifry 'the office, jurisdiction of a b.' 1598, 1708.
balloon(ery) 1859.
bartery 'the traffic by exchange' 1570, 1662.
beadlery 'beadleship' 1628—1691.
beadsmanry 'position as b.' 1594.
bishopry 'episcopacy' 1665; cf. p. 36.
boyery 'boyhood' 1580, 1656.
bridalry 'brideship' 1742.
brokery 'the business of a b.' 1583—1641.
cambistry, mod. Dicts.
canonry 'canonship'; cf. p. 104.
cautionry 'suretyship' 1636, 1754 (Sc. Law.).
chaffery 'traffic' 1596.
chamberlainry 'chamberlainship' 1597 +.
chaplainry 'chaplainship' 1560—1807.
chapmanry 'the employment, dealing of a c.' 1483—1790.
chariotry 'the art of driving a c.' 1686.
chemistry 1605 +; cf. p. 35.
chiefry, -ery 'the office of a c.' 1586 + (Irish).
chieftainry 'chieftainship' 1773.
choristry 'a performance of choristers' 1851 (rare).
cloutery 'clouter's work' 1581 (rare).
cobblery 'cobbling' 1886.
commercery 'trading' 1604.
companionry 'companionship' 1606—1700.
comradery 'comradeship' 1858 +.
confectionery 'the art of a c.' 1872.
controllery 'controllership' 1595, 1639.
cookery 1393 +.
copartnery 'copartnership' 1777—1862.
cordwainery 'craft of the c.' 1831, —84.
corserie 'brokery' 1380, 1556—7.
cosser 'barter, bargaining' 1400.
custodery 'the office of a c.' 1380.
deaconry 'deaconship' 1483—1824.
deanery 'deanship' 1440—1848.
dempstery 'the office of a d.' 1551.

dentistry 1838, —86.
 deputery 'deputyship' 1584.
distillery 'distillation' 1677—1807.
 doltry 'doltishness' 1581.
 dukery 'dukeship'; cf. p. 104.
 enginery 'art of constructing engines' 1605—1672; cf. p. 45.
engravery 'art or work of an e.' 1566—1682.
 *errantry 1654 +; cf. p. 47.
executry 'executorship' 1754, 1885.
farmery 'farming' 1801; cf. p. 45.
farriery 1737 +.
 fascinery 'description of hurdle-work' 1856.
fiddlery 'the art of a fiddler' 1588.
filacery 'the office of a f.' 1625.
financery 'the occupation of a f.' 1881.
fishery 1677 +.
fleshery 'the business of a butcher' 1483, 1541.
foinery 'fencing' 1599.
furriery 'the business of a f.' 1784 (rare).
gardenery 'the office of a gardener' 1892 (rare).
gaugery 'the action or process of gauging' 1608.
glassery 'glazier's work' 1663, —67.
glazery 'glazier's work' 1841 +.
 goldsmithry 'the trade of a g.' 1386.
graziery 'the business of the grazer' 1760—1843.
grocery 'the trade of a g.' 1689, 1885.
 gunnery 1605 +; cf. p. 45.
harbinger 'the function of a h.' 1887 (nonce-wd.).
harvestry 'the act or work of harvesting'.
 helotry 'slavery' 1873, —82.
 henpeckery 'the condition of being henpecked' 1838.

heraldry 1572 +.
higgler 'a higgler's business' 1769.
hosiery 'the trade of a h.' 1789.
 householdry 'housekeeping' 1581—1865.
 housewifery 1440 +.
huckery 'the business of a huckster' 1377.
huckstery 'the business of a h.' 1362, 1611.
 inlawry 'restitution to the domain — ' 1848.
investry 'investiture' 1642 (rare).
ironmongery 'the craft of an i.' 1871.
 jailery 'imprisonment' 1825 (nonce-wd.); cf. pp. 44, 45.
joinery 'the art of a j.' 1678 +.
 jointstockery 'the dealing with jointstocks' 1864.
 kodakry 'the practice of photographing with a k.' 1893.
 leechery 'leechcraft' 1892 (rare).
 lieutenantry 'lieutenancy' 1604—1676.
limnery 'the work of a limner' 1831.
 linguistry 'the study of languages' 1794, 1853.
 losery 'losing' 1400.
macery 'the function of a macer' 1545.
magazinery 'the profession of a magazine-writer 1833 (n.-w.); cf. p. 45.
mammery 'mammering' 1578 (rare).
managery 1633 +.
 merchantry 'the business of a m.' 1789—1864.
messengery 'the office of a m.-at-arms' 1587, 1753 (Sc.).
 midwifery 1483 +.
 millinery 'the trade of a m.' 1838.
 *moistry 'moisture' (CD.).
 officialry 'an official post' 1716.

- outlawry 1382 +; cf. pp. 26, 37.
 pagery 'the office of a p.' 1586—1641.
 partisanny 'partisanship' 1889.
 pastry 'the art of a pastry-cook' 1710—1752.
 pedagoguery 'the occupation of p.' 1883.
 pedlary 'the business of a p.' 1604—1833.
 pencilry 'pencil-work' 1620.
 perfumery 'a perfumer's business' 1800.
 pilotry 'pilotage' 1744, 1842 (rare).
 platory 'the work of a plater' 1664.
 plumagery 'the art of feathermaking' 1879.
 psalmistry 'the office of a psalmist' 1535—1650.
 railway 'the travelling by rail' 1852 (nonce-wd.).
 regentry 'regency' 1558, —79 (Sc.).
 registry 'registration' 1589 +.
 saddlery 'the occupation of a saddler' 1449, 1872.
 samplery 'the making of samplers' 1613, 1840.
 scavagery 'scavengery' 1851 (rare).
 scavengery 'streetcleaning' 1656—1851.
 sextonry 'sextonship' 1523 (Lord Berner's Froissart).
 sheriffry 'sheriffship' (CD.).
 slavery 1589 + (Florio).
 smithery 'the practice of mechanical work', 18th c. (CD.).
 soldiery 'soldiership', 16th c. (CD.).
 spinstry 'the occupation of spinning' (CD.—Milton).
 stagery 'the exhibition on the stage' (CD.—Milton).
 stereotypery 'the art of making stereotype plates' (CD.).
 stewardry 'stewardship' (CD.).
 surgery 'practice of a surgeon' (CD.).
 surroundry 'an encompassing' c. 1650 (CD.).
 tollery 'the taking of toll' (CD.—Wyclif).
 vintnery 'the occupation of a vintner' (CD.—Carlyle).
 wardenry 'wardenship'; cf. p. 31.
 whalery 'whale-fishery' (CD.).
 wrightry 'the business of a wright', 15th c. (CD.).

(c) Formations expressing the Place, Product of an Action etc. (cf. pp. 38—42).

(1) Adopted Formations.

- achatry, acatery* 'the room of the achatour' 1377—1751.
allottery 'that which is allotted' 1600.
almonry 1480 +.
arborny 'the place where trees are cultivated' 1792.
archery 'an archer's weapons' 1440—1882.
armory 'armorial bearings' 1500 + (arch.).
armoury 1538 +.
artillery 1386 +.
bailiery, -ary 'the jurisdiction of a bailie' 1425—1754.
barbery 'barber's shop' 1440.
baronry 'the domain of a b.' 1449—1736.

- boilery* 'the place where boiling is carried on' 1628—1838.
- bowery* (<Du.) 'a farm, plantation'; cf. p. 27.
- brewery* 1658 +.
- broidery* 'embroidery' 1382 + (now poetic).
- butchery* 1340 +.
- butlery* 'a butler's room or pantry' 1297—1868.
- captainry* 'a district under a captain' 1536—1796.
- carpentry* 'timberwork constructed by a c.' 1555—1865.
- chancellery*, 'chancery' 1803 +.
- chancery* 1377 +.
- chandlery* 'shop' 1601—1875; 'candles' 1601 +.
- chantry* 1386 +.
- chapelry* 1591 +.
- commandery* 'a landed estate' etc. 1534 +.
- cramery* 'merchandise' 15—, 1535; cf. p. 27.
- curriery* 'place'.
- cullery* 'the articles made by a c.' 1624—1846.
- dairy* 1290 +; cf. pp. 22, 23.
- decanery* 'deanery' 1538, 1647.
- drapery* 'place' 1483—1610; 'cloth' 1300—1841.
- druggery* 'place' 1865.
- embroidery* 1570—1836.
- fairy* 'land or home of the fays' 1320—1610.
- **finery*¹ 'showy decoration, dress' 1680 +.
- finery*² 'a hearth' 1607—1864.
- forestry* 'woody country' 1823—1879.
- foundry* 1643 +.
- frippery* 'old clothes' etc. 1568 +; 'place' 1598—1830.
- fruitery* 'place' 1609—1816.
- harbergery* 'place of lodging' 1300—1440.
- hostelry* 1386 +.
- hostry* 'hostelry' 1377—1790.
- jewellery* 13— +.
- jewry* 1225 +.
- lardry* 'larder' 1538—1661.
- laundry* 1577 +.
- lavendry* 'laundry' 1377,—93.
- marchandry* 'mercantile commodities' 1330—1439.
- masonry* 'stonework' 1366 +.
- mercery* 'wares sold by a m.' 1290 +; 'shop' 1879.
- napery* 1380 +; also 'place' 1819.
- negery* (<Du.) 'a negro village' 1814.
- **novelry* 'novelty' 1303—1491.
- nunnery* 1275 +.
- nursery* 1499 +; cf. p. 29.
- orangery* 1664—1861.
- pantry* 1300 +.
- pelfry* 'things pilfered' 1480—1565.
- peltry* 'undressed skins' 1436 +; 'place' 1483.
- plumbery* 'shop' 14.. +; 'works in lead' 1464 +.
- poetry* 1586 +.
- potagery* 'vegetables; a kitchen garden' 1693—1826.
- pottery* 'shop factory' 1483 +; 'earthenware' 1785 +.
- poultry* 'domestic fowls coll.' 1836 +; 'place' 1429—1570.
- presbytery* 'a presbyter's house' 1825 +.
- provostry* 'benefice of a p., revenue of benefice' 1450 +.
- quaintry* 'finery' 1483.
- saucery* 'a place for sauces' 1440—1780.
- scullery* 'place' 1440 + (cf. *saucery*, NED.).
- spicery* 'repository for —' 1413 + (The Babee's Book, p. 156).

surgery 'place' (CD).
sutlery (< Du.) 'shop'; cf. p. 37. (CD).
 apestry (Florio).
 trumpetry 'worthless finery', 17th c. (CD.).

turnery 'articles made on the turning lathe; the place where articles are turned' (CD).
vintry 'a storehouse for wine' (CD.).

(2) Native Formations.

abthainry 'an abbacy' 1872.
 aldermanry 'a district' 1608, —98.
 archdeaconry 'a district, residence' 1555 +.
 ashery 'place' 1859.
bakery 'place' 1857, —72.
bartery 'wares for barter' 1638.
 basketry 'basket work' 1851, —83.
 *bawdry 'finery' 1529, 1623.
beavery 'place' 1877, —82.
bibbery 'a bibbing house' 1831 (rare).
bindery 'place' 1828 +.
bishopry 'bishopric' 1535.
bleachery 'place' 1714, 1816.
 bloomery¹ 'first forge in an iron-work' 1584 +.
 bloomery² 'place full of blooms' 1832 (n.-w.); cf. p. 107.
 bookery 'library' 1812, —70.
 bordelry 'a bordel' 1440 (rare).
 briary (-ery) 'place' 1552, —85.
brokery 'a broker's wares' 1597, 1634.
 brothelry 'a place for prostitutes' 1593, 1616.
calendry 'place' 1878.
 canonry 'the benefice of a c.' (Trevisa) 1482 +.
 cannery 'a factory' 1879, —80.
carvery 'meat to be carved' 1839; 'carved work' 1845 (n.-w).
 cattery 'place' 1701—1843.
 chatelainry 'district' 1864.
 cheesery 'factory' 1883.
 chieftainry 'territory' 1747—1833.
 chummery 'the quarters occupied by chums' 1877.
cindery 'place' 1863 (n.-w.).

coalery 'place' 1658—1849.
 cocoonery 'place' 1868, —85 (U. S.).
colliery 1635 +.
 communistry 'a communist habitation' 1843, —80.
confectionery 'sweetmeats' 1545—1791; 'shop' (mod. Dcts.).
convenery 'assembly' 1831, —90.
cookery 'kitchen' 1598—1837; cf. p. 41.
cottagery 'a cottage holding' 1697 (rare).
cottery 'a cottar's holding' 1792, 1808 (Sc., rare).
coughery 'a coughing place' 1693 (n.-w.).
 crabbery 'place' 1845.
 creamery 'place' 1879 +.
 deanery 'a group of parishes' 1440 +.
distillery 'place' 1759—1833.
dreamery 'a place which favours dreams' 1826; 'dream-work' 1838, —75.
drinkery 'place' 1884, —89.
dryery 'place' 1886.
drysaltery 'the articles dealt in by a d.' 1848 +.
 duckery 'place' 1745, —91.
 duddery 'place' 1552—1806.
 dukery 'a dukedom' 1565—1855; 'the residence of a d.' (cf. the Dukeries) 1837 +.
dyery 'place' 1762, 1884.
engravery 'the productions of an e-s art' 1566—1682.
ewery 'an apartment for ewers' 1460—1723.

- executry* 'the movable estate of a defunct' 1655, 1843.
- farmery* 'the buildings belonging to a farm' 1656.
- fernery* 'place' 1840, —63.
- finchery* 'place' 1887.
- fishery* 'place' 1699—1823.
- fleshhewery* 'slaughter house' 1483.
- fletcher* 'wares made (sold) by a f.' 1594.
- floristry* 'garden flowers' 1822.
- forgery* 'something forged' 1574 +.
- fowldry* 'place' 1845.
- friary* 'a convent' 1538 +.
- froggery* 'place' 1763 +.
- fullery* 'place' 1730, —55.
- garnishry* 'garnishment' 1835, —68 (n.-w.).
- gemmery* 'a jewel house' 1656, 1721.
- ginners*¹ 'a place for ginning cotton' 1896.
- ginners*² 'gin-palace' 1859 (n.-w.).
- gipsyry* 'a gipsy encampment' 1874, —82.
- glassery* 'a glazier's materials' 1663, —67.
- glover* 'place' 1483; cf. p. 44.
- goldsmithry* 'the articles made by g.' 1386, 1883.
- goosery* 'place' 1828, —31; cf. 108.
- grapery* 'place' 1812 +.
- graziery* 'a grazing ground' 1731 (rare).
- grindery* 'the materials, tools for grinding' 1805 +; 'place' 1884, —96.
- grocery* 'the goods sold by a g.' 1436 +; 'place' 1828 +.
- groggery* 'a grog shop' 1855 +.
- growldry* 'a place to growl in' 1852 + (hum.).
- grubbery* 'place' 1791 +.
- gullery* 'place' 1833 +.
- guttery* 'a place for gutting fish' 1842.
- haberdashery* 'goods and wares' 1419 +; 'shop' 1813.
- hatchery* 'place' 1880 +.
- hattery* 'wares' 1823; 'manufactory' 1871.
- hawkery* 'place' 1832 (n.-w.).
- heathery* 'the place in which heaths are grown' 1850; cf. p. 108.
- hennery* 'place' 1859 +.
- heraldry* 'a heraldic emblazonment' 1593 +.
- heronry, hernery* 'place' 1603 +.
- hoggery* 'place' 1819.
- hosier* 'wares' 1790 +; 'factory'.
- householdry* 'household stuff' 1573; cf. p. 41.
- housewifery* 1552—1822; cf. p. 41.
- huckstery* 'goods' 1833.
- husbandry* 'household goods, agricultural produce' etc. 1386—1697.
- infernalry* 'a haunt of infernals' 1871 (Carlyle).
- ironmongery* 'goods' 1711 +; 'shop' 1841, —96.
- joinery* 'the things made by a j.' 1678 +.
- knackery* 'a knacker's yard' 1869, —88.
- lacy* 'lace-like work' 1893.
- leggery* 'a storehouse of legs' 1830.
- loomery* 'place' 1859, —82.
- melonry* 'place' 1727, 1824.
- millinery* 'articles made (sold) by a m.' 1679 +.
- minchery* 'a place of the nuns' 1661 +.
- minkery* 'place' 1877 (U. S.).
- monkery* 'a monastery' 1542 +.
- monkeyrey* 'place' 1826 (rare).
- mousery* 'place' (C. D.).
- moorery* 'the quarter, district occupied by Moors' 1808.

- nabobery 'a place frequented by nabobs' 1834.
naillery 'place' 1798 +.
 neatery 'place' 1647.
 *nicery 'a nicety' 1626, —40.
 nopalry, -ery 'place' 1783—1866.
 oilery 'the establishment, stock of an oil-man' 1864, —86
 orphanry 'an orphanage' 1882 rare).
 osiery 'place' 1837, —68
 owlery 'place' 1817—1866.
packery 'a packing establishment' 1880.
 palmery 'place' (recent Dicts.); cf. p. 108.
 pastry 'tarts, pies etc.' 1539 +; 'place' 1570—1883.
 peachery 'place' 1811, —44; cf. p. 109.
 peatery 'place' 1810 +.
 pedagognery 'a pedagogic establishment' 1820.
 pedlary 'the goods sold by a pedlar' 1593.
 pelicanry 'place' 1864.
perfumery 'perfumes' 1844, —65; 'place' 1860 +.
pewtery 'an apartment where p. is kept' 1645, 1864; cf. p. 109.
 pheasanry 'place' 1725, 1826.
 pigeonry 'place' 1840, —94.
 piggery¹ 'a place where pigs are kept' 1804 +.
 piggery² 'a pottery' 1825 (Sc.).
 pinery 'place' 1758—1858.
pisserry 'place' 1693 (rare).
 quailery 'place' 1894.
 rabbitry 'place' 1838 +.
 rattery 'place' 1880; cf. p. 46.
 ravenry 'place' 1888.
 reclusery 'a residence for recluses' 1881.
refinery 'place' 1727 +.
- registry* 'a place where registers are kept' 1603 +.
ret.ery 'place' 1853 +.
 rookery 'place' 1838 +.
ropery 'place' 1363 +; cf. p. 30.
 rosery 'place' 1864 +.
 sacristanry 'sacristy' 1483.
saddlery 'the articles made by a s'. 1796 +; 'place' 1841 +.
 saltery 'a salt-works' 1899.
 schoolery 'that which is taught in a s.' 1591 + (rare).
 sealery 'place' (CD.).
 serpentry 'place'; cf. p. 109 (CD.).
 shrubbery 'place', 18th c. +; cf. p. 109 (CD.).
skinnery 'skins coll.' (The Babee's Book, Cath. A.); 'place' 1483 (cf. peltry, NED.).
 skunkery 'place' (CD.).
smeltery 'place' (CD.).
 smithery 'the workshop of a s'. (CD.).
 snailery 'place' (CD.).
 *snuggery 'a snug and warm place' (Dickens, Pickwick).
spinnery 'place' (CD.).
 stemmery 'a factory where tobacco is stripped from the stem' (CD.).
stereotypery 'place' (CD.).
 stewardry 'the jurisdiction of a s'. 1754 (cf. constabulary, NED.).
 studdery 'place', 16th c. (CD.).
sugary 'the establishment where sugar is made' (CD.).
 sultanry 'the dominion of a s', 16th c. + (CD. — Bacon).
 swannery 'place' (CD.).
 swinery 'place' (CD.).
tannery 'place' 1736 +.
tawery 'place' 1830, —85 (rare).
 ternery 'place' (CD.).
 vinery 'a vineyard'; cf. p. 109 (CD.).
 wardenry 'district' (CD.).

weedery 'place' (CD).
whalery 'place' (CD).

winery 'establishment for making wine' (CD).

(d) Formations expressing Collectivity

(cf. pp. 42—43).

(1) Adopted Formations.

ailantry 'a grove of Ailanto-trees' 1867.

ancestry 1330—1825.

archery 'a company of archers' 1465, 1814.

armoury 'armours coll.' 1330—1802 (arch).

baronry 'a body of barons' 1653.

butchery 'butchers coll.' 1475, 1525.

cavalry 1591 +.

cousinry 'kinsfolk' 1845, —75.

*Danishry 1470, 1857; cf. pp. 24, 25.

druggery 'drugs coll.' 1535 +.

*Englishry 1470 +; cf. pp. 24, 25.

fairy 'fays coll.' 1320—1603.

fruitery 16—, 1612 + (now rare).

gallantry 'gallants coll.' 1606—1688.

gendarmerie 'a body of soldiers' 1551 +.

gentry, coll. 1585 +.

herbery 'herbage' 1400.

imagery 1325 +.

infantry 1579 +; 'infants coll.' 1613 + (now jocul.).

jewellery 'jewels coll.' 13—, 1470 +.

jewry 'Jews coll.' 1330 +.

mercery; the *Mercery* 'the Mercer's Company' 1386—1662.

messaging 'a body of messengers' 1500 (rare).

ministry, coll. 1566 +.

nunnery 'a company of nuns' 1651, 1715.

peltry 'undressed skins' 1436 +.

presbytery 'a body of presbyters' 1661 +.

spicery 'spices coll.' (C. M., Rob. Br., P. Pl., etc.).

squyry 'squires coll.' (Rob. Br. I., Barb. Br.).

*Welshry 1330; cf. pp. 24, 25.

(2) Native Formations.

*ancientry 'ancients coll.' 1548—1611; cf. p. 47.

angelry 'a body of angels' 1805.

antlery 'antlers coll.' 1879 (rare).

apery, coll. 1862 (rare).

baboonery, coll. 1613.

baggage 'worthless rabble' 1589.

balladry 'ballad poetry' 1598—1849.

blackguardry 'the community of b—s' 1853 (rare).

bloomery², coll. 1832; cf. p. 104.

boughery 'a structure of boughs' 1855 (n.-w.).

branchery, coll. 1830—1855.

buckery 'bucks or swells coll.' 1804 (n.-w.).

chiefry 'a body of chiefs' 1610.

chieftainry 'a body of chieftains' 1807, —36.

citizenry 'the citizens in the mass' 1819—1862.

clerkery 'a body of clerks' 1885.

cloudery, coll. 1865 (n.-w.).

- clubbry 'clubs and club affairs coll.' 1835.
 cogwheelery 'cogwheelgearing' 1864.
copartnery 'a company of c—s' 1733 +.
 costumery 'costumes in the mass' 1838, —76.
 coxcombry, coll. 1818, —23.
crackery 'crackers coll.' 1824 (n.-w).
 crockery 'crocks coll., earthenware' 1755 +.
 cuckoldry 'a company of cuckolds' 1538.
 deaconry 'a body of deacons' 1697.
 doggery 'a company of dogs' (fig. = canaille) 1843—1869 (U. S., vulg.).
 enginery 'engines coll., machinery' 1742—1862.
 felonry 'a body of felons' 1837—1858.
 festoonery, coll. 1836 +.
 fetishry, coll. 1855.
fishery 'those engaged in fishing' 1710 +.
 fishery 'fishes coll.' 1828 (nonce—use).
 foolery 'fools as a class' 1843 (nonce—use).
 footmanry, coll. 1822.
 fossilry, coll. 1755.
fratry 'a brotherhood' 1532—1882 (Obs. exc. Hist.).
 freakery, coll. 1876.
 frillery, coll. 1887, —89.
 froggery, coll. 1785, 1842.
 furzery, coll. 1866.
 garlandry, coll. 1853, —89 (rare).
 gemmery, coll. 1840 (rare).
 giantry, coll. 1611, 1816.
 gimcrackery, coll. 1779 +.
 girlery, coll. 1805, —26.
gladiatry 'gladiators coll.' 1658 (rare).
gobbler 'turkey cocks coll.' 1798.
 goddery 'an assemblage of gods' 1819 (n.-w.).
 goosery, coll. 1828, —31; cf. p. 105.
 gossipry 'a body of gossips' 1853, —88.
 gunnery, coll. 1797, 1881.
 harnessry, coll. 1824.
 hatterry, coll. 1823.
 heathenry 'heathen people' 1890.
 heathery, coll. 1804, —49; cf. p. 105.
 hedgery, coll. 1880.
 helotry 'class of helots' 1829, —55.
highlandry 'Highlanders coll.' 1771.
 hoggery, coll. 1856 (fig.).
islandry 'a body of islanders' 1875.
kitchenry 'a body of servants employed in a k.' 1609, —58.
 knick-knackery, coll. 1812 +.
 knight-errantry 'a body of k—s' 1860, —72 (rare).
 landlordry 'landlords as a class' 1597, —98.
lawyery 'lawyers as a class' 1716.
 leafery 'leafage' 1834, —83.
 legendry, coll. 1849 +.
 legionry, coll. 1827.
 mamelukery 'a body of m—s' 1824 (fig.).
 merchantry 'a body of merchants' 1862.
 monkery, coll. 1552 +.
 nabobry 'the class of nabobs' 1777.
 outlawry, coll. 1557, 1894.
 packery 'a collection of packs' 1891.
 palmery 'a collection of palm-trees'; cf. p. 106.
 pannery, coll. 1889 (nonce-use).
 parsonry, coll. 1876.
 patientry 'the body of patients' 1631 (rare).

paynimry, coll. 1835, —86.
 peachery² 'a collection of growing
 peach-trees' 1811, —44; cf. p. 106.
 peasantry, coll. 1553 +.
 pensionery 'a body of pensioners'
 1641 (rare).
 pewtery 'pewter utensils coll.' 1645,
 1864; cf. p. 106.
 phantomry, coll. 1835.
 plumery, coll. 1805—1829 (rare).
 priestery, coll. 1649 (n.-w.).
 ragamuffinry, -ery, coll. 1831.
 raggerly 'ragged people' 1843; 'rags
 coll.' 1854 (rare).
 rapscallionry 'rascals coll.' 1858.
 rascalry 'the class of rascals' 1832.
 rookery 'a colony of rooks' 1725 +.
 sashery, coll. 1864.
 Scotry 'Scots coll.' 1470 (rare).
 scoundrelry, coll. 1859.
 serpentry, coll. (CD; rare); cf. p.
 106.

servantry, coll. (CD.).
 shopkeepery, coll. 1828 (cf. farmer-
 age, NED.).
 shrubbery, coll. (CD, 18th c.); cf.
 p. 106.
 skinnery, coll. (The Babee's Book,
 p. 64, Cath. A.).
 soldiery, coll. (CD. — Milton etc.).
 studentry, coll. (CD; rare).
 tenantry, coll. (CD. — Thackeray).
 trinketry, coll. (CD. — Irving).
 trumpetry, coll. (CD. — Thackeray;
 rare).
 varletry 'the rabble' (CD. — Shak.),
 vassalry, coll. (CD.).
 villagery 'a group of villages' (CD.
 — Shak.).
 vinery 'vines coll.' (CD.); cf. p. 106.
 wafery 'wafers coll.' (CD — Udall).
 waggonry, coll. (CD.).
 yeomanry 'the body of yeomen';
 cf. p. 31.

II. The Suffix *-age*.¹

(a) Formations expressing Tax, Charge, (cf. pp. 57—58).

(1) Adopted Formations.

alnage 'the fee paid for measurement' 1622, —89.	feuage 'chimney money' 1618, 1706.
altarage (Wyclif) +.	forestage 'duty paid by the foresters' (see Du Cange).
arrearage 1315 +.	fossage 'a charge' 1721, —92.
avenage 1594—1742.	fowage (var. of feuage) 1523—1834.
average ¹ 1489—1835 cf. p. 67.	fullage 'the money paid for the fulling of cloth' 1611—1755.
average ² 1491 +; cf. p. 67.	granage 'a duty' 1582—1820.
barbicanage 'the tribute paid for the construction of a b.' 1691, 1749.	guidage 1440—1800.
beverage 'drink money' 1721—1808.	guyage = guidage 1425.
brassage 'a mint-charge' 1806, —84.	hallage 'the fee paid for goods sold in a hall' 1607—1720.
brennage 'a payment in, or instead of, bran' 1753.	hidage 1387 (Trevisa) +; cf. p. 52.
carcelage 'prison fees' 1678—1755.	jailage 'the jailer's fee' 1853 (rare).
carucage 'a tax levied on each plough' 1577 +.	keelage 1679—1825; cf. p. 54.
chevage 'poll-money' 1461, —83.	keyage 1440—1778; cf. quayage.
chiminage 1594 +.	labourage 'the payment for labour' 1826, —90.
collarage 1611 +.	lastage 1387 +; cf. p. 52.
cornage 'a form of rent' 1579 +.	lowage 'a charge on shipping' 1531.
costage 1327—1670.	mesurage 'a duty payable on the cargo of a ship' 1460—1741.
demurrage 1641 +.	moneyage 'the payment by the moneyers' 1747, —62.
escuage 'a money payment' 1577—1738.	murage 1423 +.
farmage 'the cost of cultivation' 1650.	pannage 'a payment' 1467 +.

¹ The formations printed in *italics* are derivations from personal nouns.

- pavage 1500 +.
 peage 'a toll paid for passing through a place' 1455—1848.
 pedage = peage 1382—1843.
 peisage, pesage 'a duty paid for the weighing of goods' 1455—1894.
 pillage 'some kind of tax' 1513.
 pilotage 'pilotage dues' 1622 +.
 plankage 'payment for the use of planks' 1483, 1592.
 podage = pedage 1425.
 poisage 'the expense of weighing' 1611.
 pontage 1450 +.
 portage 'the cost of carriage' 1472 +.
 rivage 'a toll' 1598.
 salvage 'an allowance' 1645 +.
 scavage 1474—1800; cf. p. 68.
 scutage 'land tax', 14th c. (CD.).
 senage 'a tax paid to the bishop' (Wyclif).
 stallage 1387 (Trevisa) +; cf. p. 52.
 surplusage, cf. p. 68.
 tallage (talliage) 'tribute, tax' 1290 +.
 tollage, cf. p. 53 (CD.).
 tonnage (CD.).
 trewage 'tribute, toll' (R. Br. I, l. 3062, Rom. of Partenay, a 1500).

(2) Native Formations.

- amobrage 'the payment to the Amober' 1750.
 anchorage 'the charge for anchoring' 1516—1755.
 bailage 1753—1809.
 ballastage 1691, 1759.
 bankage 'a landing duty' (?) 1577.
 beaconage 1607, 1755.
 boatage 'a charge' 1611, 1810.
 boomage 'a duty' 1862.
 boothage 'dues paid for leave to erect a b.' 1695.
brokerage 1622.
 bushelage 1818.
butlerage 1491—1768.
 canage 'the amount of cain paid' 1597 (Sc.).
 careenage 1794.
 cellarage 1512 +.
 chainage 'the fee due for using mooring-chains' 1691.
chummage 'the fee demanded for a new chum' 1777, 1837.
consulage 1599—1808.
cooperage 1755, 1809.
 corkage 1838 +.
 cranage 1887.
crimpage 'a payment made t. a c.' 1754—1815.
 dockage 1708, —88.
 drayage 1860.
 dumpage 1864.
 expressage 1883, —88.
factorage 1613 +.
 fittage 'the commission allowed a fitter'.
 freightage 1694.
 galeage 'a royalty' 1881, —90.
 gavelage; cf. p. 53.
 groundage 1440 +.
 gunnage 'the money distributed to the captors of a ship' 1703, —05.
 harbourage 1570 +.
 haulage 1864, —69.
 havenage 1864.
 hornage 'cornage, horngeld' 1611.
 housage 1617.
husbandage 1809.
 jettage 'the dues levied on vessels for the use of a j.' 1833 +; cf. p. 67.

- leakage 1591 +.
leavelookerage 'a sum payable to the l.' 1778.
 lightage 'light-due' 1606, 1789.
 lineage 'payment according to the number of lines' 1888, —98.
 loadage 'a toll or due for loading' 1661.
 lockage 1771 +.
 metage 1527 +.
 meterage 'metage' 1885.
 mileage 1754 +.
 mintage 1645 +.
 nailage 'a charge' 1766.
 percentage 1786 +.
 pewage 'the rent paid for a pew' 1866.
 pickage 1364 +; cf. p. 55.
portorage 1671 +.
 postage 1654 +.
 poundage¹ 1399 +; cf. p. 56.
 poundage² 'a charge' 1554, 1845.
 prisage 1505 +.
 provostage 'some impost duty' 1766.
 quarterage 1389 +; cf. p. 55.
 quayage 1756 +.
 regardage 'an allowance' 1684.
 schoolage 'fee paid for tuition' 1511 —1662.
 shorage 'a duty paid for goods brought on shore' 1611 (cf. boatage, NED.).
shroffage 'the expenses of expert examination' (CD.).
 stackage 'a tax on things stacked.' 1577 (cf. bankage, NED.).
 storage 'a charge' (CD.).
 stowage 'a charge' 1531 (cf. lowage, NED.).
 tankage 'a price charged for storage in a t.' (CD.).
 towage 'a toll' 1755 + (cf. beaconage, NED.).
 truckage 'the money paid for conveyance in a t.'
 tnnnage 'a tax of so much per tun' (CD.).
 wardage 'ward-penny' (CD.).
 warpage (CD.).
 wharfage 1641 + (cf. cranage, NED.).
 wheelage 'a toll paid for carts' (CD.).
 yardage 'a charge for the use of a y.' (CD.).

(b) Formations expressing the Result of an Action, Place, Collectivity etc. (cf. pp. 59—61).

(1) Adopted Formations.

- adjustage 'adjutage' 1725.
 anchorage² 'the cell of an anchoret' 1593 +.
 arrivage 'a landing-place' 1450, 1542.
 assemblage 1704 +.
 baggage 1430 +.
bailliage 'the jurisdiction or district of a b.' 1513 +.
 bandage 1599 +.
baronage 'place' 1475, —80; coll. 1300 +.
bondage, 'people in captivity' (Trevisa III 95).
 bordage 'the plankings of a ship's side' (Mod. Dicts.).
brigandage, coll. 1875.
 burgage 'a freehold property' 1367+; cf. p. 52.
 carriage 'luggage' 1375 +; 'a means of c.' 1450 +.
 coinage, coll. 1467 +; 'that which is coined' 1602.

confinage 'neighbourage' 1610.
 cordage 1490 +.
 cottage 1386 +; cf. p. 52.
 courage 1300 +.
cousinage, coll. 1340—1577.
 damage 1300 +.
 dowage 'dower, dowry' 1538, 1608.
 equipage 1579 +.
 farmage 'the profit made of a farm' 1611.
 forage 'fodder' 1315 +.
 fruitage 'decorative arrangement of f.' 1600 +; coll. 1610 +.
 garbage 'offal, refuse' 1430 +.
 grillage 1776 +.
 harborage 'a place of lodging' 13.. —1475; cf. p. 53.
 herbage 1390 +.
hermitage 'place' 1290 + (cf. *eremitage* 1400).
 homage, coll. 1300 +.
 hostage 1275 +.
 labourage 'cultivated land' 1502.
 language 1290 +.
 lastage 'the ballast of a ship' 1440 —1736.
 lineage, coll. 1303 +.
parentage 'relations coll.' 1413—1768.

parquetage 'flooring' 1845, —47.
parsonage 'place' 1472—1806.
 passage 1290 +.
 pelage 'skins coll.' 1828 +.
 pennage 'plumage' 1601—1857 (rare).
personage 1461 +.
pilgrimage 1250 +; 'a place to which a p. is made' 1517 +.
 pillage 'goods forcibly taken' 1400 —1750.
 plantage, coll. 1606, 1825.
 plumage, coll. 1481 +.
 portage 'that which is carried' 1454 —1667.
 ramage 'the branches of a tree' 1656, 1855.
 rummage 'rubbish' 1599 +.
 salvage 1755 +.
 stramage 'scattered straw' 1440 (PP.).
 tattooage 'a design made by tattooing' 1846 (n.-w.).
 tonnage (CD.).
vassalage, coll. (Shak.); 'a territory' (CD.).
 vicinage, 17th c. (CD.).
 village, 16th c. (CD.).
 vintage, 16th c. (CD.); cf. p. 68.
 visage (C. M., P. Pl., Barb. Br.).

(2) Native Formations.

acreage 1859 +.
 ambassage 'a message' 1548 +; 'a body of men' 1605—1612.
 anchorage 'place' 1706 +.
 anecdotage, coll. 'anecdotic literature' 1823 +.
 appendage 1649 +.
 arborage 'a structure in boughs' 1697.
baronetage, coll. 1876, —82; 'a list of the b—s' 1720, 1815.

beaconage 'a system of beacons' 1862; cf. p. 61.
beguinage, 'an establishment for b—s' 1815 +.
 blindage 'a screen or other structure' 1812, —82; cf. p. 68.
 bloomage, coll. 1872.
 boatage, coll. 1662.
 boughage, coll. 1594.
 boundage 'the bounds taken as a whole' 1598.

- branchage, coll. 1868, —73.
 breakage 'the results of breaking' 1848, —49.
 brewage 'a concocted beverage' 1542.
 brockage; cf. p. 67.
 browsage 'that on which cattle browse' 1610, —88.
 burgherage, coll. 1858.
 canalage 'the construction of canals' 1854 (rare).
 carenage 'place' 1829, —41.
 cartage, coll. 1878.
 caulage 'the material for caulking' 1745.
 cellarage, coll. 1602 +; cf. p. 61.
 cesspoolage 'a system of cesspools' 1851 (rare); cf. p. 61.
 chapellage 'a chapelstead' 1802.
 clearage 'a clearing' 1827.
 clerkage, coll. 1829 (nonce-use).
 clientage, coll. 1633 +.
 clientelage 'clientage' 1879, —88.
 cloudage, coll. 1818.
 companionage 'the body of Knight's companions' 1883, —4.
 commonage 'place' 1771; 'the commonalty' 1649, 1848.
 consulage 'a consulate' 1672.
 cooperage 'the place of business of a c.' 1714 +.
 crannage, coll. 1890.
 cribbage 'a game at cards' 1630 +.
 curatage, 'a curate's house' 1879, —93.
 distillage 'the product of distilling' 1877.
 dockage¹, coll. 1893; cf. p. 61.
 dotage 'an object doted upon' 1662 —1845.
 drainage 'that which is drained of' 1834 +; 'a system of drains' 1878; cf. p. 61.
 driftage 'drifted material' 1768, 1835.
 eatage 'grass — for grazing' 1641 +.
 environage 'surroundings' 1836, —38.
 factorage, coll. 1849.
 farmerage, coll. 1828 (nonce-use).
 floatage 1672 +.
 floorage, coll. 1734.
 floriage, cf. p. 67.
 flowerage, coll. 1831 +.
 flunkeyage, coll. 1848.
 foldage² (*Her.*) 1688, 1703.
 forrage 'a fording place' 1728; cf. p. 68.
 freightage 'that with which a vessel is freighted' 1803 +.
 frondage, coll. 1842 +.
 frontage 1861 +.
 fustage 'the vats, tubs etc. used in making wine' 1868.
 garblage 'the refuse that has to be garbled' 1829.
 gardenage 'the produce of a garden' 1733, 1816.
 garnerage 'a garner' 1880; cf. p. 68.
 garlandage 'display of garlands' 1885.
 gazetteerage, coll. 1865.
 grainage 'crop of grain' 1610.
 greenage 'an assemblage of green hues' 1874.
 gummage 'production of gum' 1610.
 gunnâge, coll. 1855.
 haulage 'a traction-way'.
 horsage, coll. 1586.
 hulkage, coll. 1869.
 inheritage 'that which is inherited' 1557 +.
 kennelage 'a system of kennels, gutters coll.' 1612, 1803; cf. p. 61.
 knightage, coll. 1858.
 lackage 'deficiency of coins below standard weight' 1840.
 lactage, cf. p. 67.
 lairage 1883 +; cf. p. 60.

leafage, coll. 1599 +.
 leakage 1661 +.
 lineage 'a quantity of printed matter' 1884.
 litterage 'dross' 1726.
 lockage 1677 +.
 loppage 'the loppings from trees' 1683; cf. p. 68.
 luggage 1596 +.
 mastage 'the fruit of forest-trees coll.' 1610—1794.
matronage, coll. 1771 +.
 mileage, coll. 1861 +.
 mintage 'the product of a mint' 1638 +; 'the stamp or impression' 1634 +.
 moorage 'place' 1648 +.
neighbourage 'neighbourhood' 1610, —88.
 nestage 'nesting, nests' 1865.
 oorage 'apparatus or fittings of the nature of oars' 1828 +.
orphanage 'a home for orphans' 1865, —67.
 oysterage 'an oyster-bed' 1866.
 package 1722 +.
pastorage 'a pastor's house' 1883, —97.
 peckage 'food, victuals' 1610—1700.
peerage, coll. 1454 +.
 peltage, coll. 1698.
 pewage, coll. 1684 +.
 pilferage 'stolen goods' 1626.
 pipage 'a system of pipes' 1897; cf. p. 61.
 plunderage 'the spoil obtained by p.' 1861.
 portage 'the provision of ports or port-holes' 1599.
princeage, coll. 1883 (rare).
 quarterage 'quarters, place of abode' 1577 +.
 quayage, coll. 1756 +; cf. p. 61.

rakeage 'that which is raked together' 1851.
rectorage, 'benefice held by a r.' 1556.
 reinage, coll. 1863.
 rentage 'that which is held for rent' 1892.
 riggage 'rigging' 1627.
 roofage 'roofing' 1865 +.
 roomage 'space, capacity' 1843, —65.
 roughage 'coarse material' 1883, —90.
ruffianage, coll. 1852.
 scaffoldage 'scaffolding' 1606, 1881.
 scourage² 'material for scouring' 1603.
 scrapeage 'that which is scraped together' 1851 (cf. rakeage, NED.).
 scrippage; cf. p. 59.
 seepage 'an oozing fluid or moisture' (CD.).
 sewage (CD.).
 sewerage 'a system of sewers'; cf. p. 61 (CD.).
 shrinkage 'the amount of diminution' (CD.).
 soakage 'that which soaks' (CD.).
squarsonage 'the residence of a s.' (CD.).
 squattage 'land leased from the government' (CD.).
squireage, coll. (CD.).
 stackage 'grain etc. put up in stacks' (CD.).
 standage 'a stall' (CD.).
 steerage 'a rudder' etc. 1589 +; (CD.).
 stowage 'a room for stowing' (CD. —Shak.) +.
 tannage 'bark etc. used in tanning; the produce of t—ing' 1778 +.
 vaultage 'vaulted work' (CD. —Shak.) +.
vicarage 'the residence of a v.' (CD.).
 wantage 'that which is wanted' (CD.).

wastage 'loss by use, waste' (CD.).
 weftage 'texture, style etc. of the
 web', 17th. c. (CD.).
 wharfage, coll. (CD.); cf. p. 61.

wheelage 'wheels, wheelwork'
 (CD.).
 wrappage (CD.).
 wreckage (CD.).

(c) Formations expressing Action (cf. pp. 61, 62).

(1) Adopted Formations.

abordage 'an attack upon a ship
 by boarding it' 1550.
 adjustage 'adjustment' 1598 (rare).
 affinage 'the refining of metals' 1656.
 alliage 'alliance' 1656.
 alloyage 'the art and process of
 alloying metals' 1790.
 alnage 1668, 1736.
arbitrage 'the exercise of the func-
 tion of an arbiter' 1480 +.
 arrivage 'the act of coming ashore'
 1389—1627.
 assemblage 1730 +.
 barrage 'action of b—ing' 1859 +.
brigandage 'the practice of a b.'
 1600 +.
 brokage 'jobbing' 1377—1755.
 carriage 1388 +.
 coinage 1380—1648.
 customage 'the levying or payment
 of customs' 1632.
 dotage 'the action of doting' 1440
 —1814; cf. p. 55.
 ensilage 'the process of preserving
 green fodder in a silo' 1881 +.
 equipage 'the action of equipping'
 1598—1684.
 espousage 'espousal' 1599.
 guidage 'guidance' 1805 (rare).
 harbergage (her—) 'lodging' 1386
 —1502; cf. p. 53.

labourage 'ploughing' 1475—1660.
 lodemanage 'pilotage'; cf. p. 53.
 marriage 'the entrance into wed-
 lock' 1300 +.
parentage 'the exercise of the func-
 tion of' 1489 +.
 partage 'action of dividing' 1456 +.
 passage 1290 +.
 pasturage 1579 +.
patronage 'the office or action of
 a p.' 1412 +.
 pavage 'action of p—ing' 1553 +.
 pillage 1390 +.
 pilotage 1618 +.
 plantage 'the cultivation of plants'
 1632, —88.
 portage 'the action of carrying'
 1440 +.
 prisage 'valuation' 1611.
 rummage 1526, 1688.
 sackage 'plundering' 1625.
 salvage 1713 +.
 tapinage 'the act of lurking about'
 13.—1656.
 usage (Allit. P., Barb. Br.)
 verbiage 'wordiness' (CD.).
 vintage 'the gathering of grapes',
 17th c. (CD.); cf. p. 68.
 voyage (S.E.L., R. Br., etc.)

(2) Native Formations.

abthanage 'the jurisdiction of an
 a.' 1872.

abusage 'abuse, mockery' 1548—
 1649.

agistage 'the action of agisting' 1691, 1751.

ambassage 'the dispatch of ambassadors' 1569—1640; cf. p. 67.

anchorage 1611 +.

answerage 'the action of answering' 1642.

authorage 'authorship' 1652.

boatmanage 'the occupation of a b.' 1720.

boonage 'boonwork' 1610.

borrowage 'suretyship' 1440; 'act of borrowing' 1577.

boundage 1610; cf. p. 65.

brakeage 'the action of a brake' 1864, —69.

breakage 'the action of breaking' 1871, —88.

brewage 'the process of brewing' 1776 +.

bribage 'bribery' 1587.

brokerage 1466 +.

browseage 'the browsing of cattle' 1610; cf. p. 65.

careenage 'the careening of a ship' 1794.

cartage 'the process of conveying by cart' 1428, 1755.

chainage 'a fastening with a c.' 1611.

chaperonage 'the practice of chaperoning' 1857 +.

charterage 'the practice of chartering' 1806.

ciceronage 'the function of a ciceron' 1884.

clearage 'the action of clearing' 1818 +.

cleavage 'the action of cleaving' 1817 +.

clerkage 'a clerk's work' 1883, —85.

cloakage 'the act of covering with a c.' 1846.

clownage 'the function of a comic clown' 1586.

contrivage 'contrivance' 1610

cooperage 'the business, trade of a c.' 1740 +.

copeage 'the action of coping' 1654.

corkage 1838; cf. p. 66.

cozenage 'the practice of cozening' 1583 +.

cribbage 'the action of cribbage' 1830, —52.

cubage 1840, —55; cf. p. 62.

curatage 'the office of a curator' 1759.

deckage 'adornment' 1642.

decipherage 'decipherment' 1851 (n.-w.)

delvage 'the digging, ploughing' etc. 1610, —88.

derivage 'derivation' 1610 (rare).

dikage 'the work of diking' 1634, —52.

disbursage 'disbursement' 1721.

distillage 'the process (or product) of distilling' 1877.

dockage¹ 'the berthing of vessels in docks' 1864.

dockage² 'deduction'

doomage 'the action of «dooming»' 1792, 1828 (U. S.).

dosage 1876, —81; cf. p. 62.

draggage 'the action of dragging' 1611.

dragoonage 'the action of dragging' 1894.

drainage 'the action of draining' 1652 +.

drayage 'the conveyance by a dray' 1791.

driftage 'the process or operation of drifting' 1862 +.

drownage 'drowning' 1850, —51.

dumpage 'the work of dumping' 1864.

embarkage 'embarkation' 1577.

endowage 'endowment' 1530.

- envassalage 'the action of reducing to vassalage' 1656.
 exploitation 'exploitation' 1884.
 expressage 1864; cf. p. 62.
factorage 'the action of a f.' 1670 +.
 fallage 'the action, process of cutting down' 1882.
 fellage 'the action process of felling' 1839.
 fertilage 1610; cf. p. 66.
 floatage 'the action or state of floating 1626, 1868.
 floutage 'the practice of flouting' 1599.
 flowage 'the act of flowing; the state of being flooded' 1846, —84.
 forceage 'compulsion' 1470.
 foulage 'defilement' 1603.
 fraughtage 'the process of lading' 1683.
 freightage 'the freighting or hiring of a vessel' 1755; 'the transport of goods' 1886.
 frequentage 'the practice of frequenting' 1814.
 garblage 'the duty or province of a garbler' 1727.
 gardenage 'the practice of cultivating a g.' 1601, —93.
 graftage 'the action of g—ing' 1895.
 groundage 'the running aground' 1477.
 groupage 'the arrangement in groups' 1850 +.
 guardage 'guardianship' 1604, —21.
guardianage 'guardianship' 1600, —01.
 gullage 'deception' 1605, —11.
 haulage 'the action, process of hauling' 1826, —57.
 heirage 'inheritance' 1478.
 helmage 'guidance' 1864 (rare).
 herbryage 'entertainment, lodging' 1470.
 housage 'the action of h—ing' 1803.
 hucksterage 'huckstering' 1641.
 imposturage 'the action of an impostor' 1654, —56.
 impoundage 'the act of i—ing' 1611.
 lairage 1881; cf. p. 66.
 landage 'the action of landing' 1470, —85.
latronage 'robbery' 1619.
 leakage 'the action of l—ing' 1490 +.
 lettage 'the action or process of letting' 1530 (rare).
 levelage 'levelling' 1882.
 litterage 'the process of l—ing' 1601.
 manurage 'the cultivation of land' 1586, 1796.
marinage 'seamanship' 1511.
matronage 'guardianship of a m.' 1771 +.
 message 'action of saying mass' (?) 1440.
 metage 'the action of measuring' 15—, 1576 +.
 meterage 'metage' 1882.
 mintage 'the action or process of coining' 1570 +.
 mockage 'mockery' 1470—1677.
 moorage 'the action of mooring' 1648 +.
 oarage 'the action of the oars, rowing' 1762 +.
officerage 'the action of an o.' 1841 (n.-w.).
 package 'the packing of goods' 1611 +.
 panderage 'the practice of pandering' 1612, —75 (n.-w.).
pastorage 'the function of a p. 1662.'
 pawnage 'the action or object of pawning' 1624, 1858 (rare).
 peggage 'the fastening with pegs' 1611 (rare).
 pilferage 'the action or practice of pilfering' 1811.

- pluckage 'the action, process of plucking' 1835 (n.-w.).
- plunderage 'the action of plundering' 1796 +.
- pollage 'the exaction of bribes' 1536 +.
- pondage 'the ponding of water' 1877.
- portorage*¹ 'the action or work of a p.' 1437 +.
- portorage*² 'the occupation of a doorkeeper' 1763.
- postage¹ 'the carriage of letters' etc. 1590 +.
- postage² 'the mooring of ships to posts' 1868 (rare).
- proctorage* 'the management by a proctor, agent' 1641.
- pumpage 'the work done at pumping' 1881, —93.
- punnage 'punning' 1849 (n. -w.).
- rentage 'renting' 1633, 1888.
- reportage 'report, repute' 1612; 'gossip' 1881, —92.
- reviewage 'the work of reviewing' 1807 (rare).
- roamage 1430; cf. p. 56.
- rootage 'the act of rooting out' 1587; 'the act of striking root' 1874 +.
- saltage 'the process of salting' (Florio).
- scavenage 'the action of scavenging' 1878, —85.
- scourage¹ 'the act of scouting' 1470 —1579.
- scribblage 'scribbling' (CD.).
- seasonage 'seasoning' (CD.).
- shippage 'freightage' (CD.).
- shrinkage 'the contraction of material' (CD.).
- shroffage* 'the examination of coins' (CD.).
- slippage 'the act of slipping or the amount of slip' (CD.).
- soakage 'the act of s—ing' (CD.).
- steerage 'the act, practice of steering' 1589 (Florio).
- sternage 'steerage, direction' (CD.).
- stirrage 'the act of s—ing, agitation'.
- stoppage 'the act of s—ing or state of being s—ed' (CD.).
- storage 'the act of s—ing' (CD.).
- stowage 'the act of s—ing or state of being s—ed' (CD.).
- tamponage 'the act of t—ing' (CD.).
- tankage 'the act, process of stowing (oil etc.) in a tank' (CD.).
- tannage 'the act of t—ing' 1662 +.
- taxage 'taxation' 1483.
- tillage 'the operation, practice of tilling land', 16th. c. (CD.).
- tintage 'the colouring of anything' (CD.).
- tollage 'the exaction of toll' (CD.).
- towage 'the act of t—ing' (CD.).
- transportage 'transportation' (CD.).
- truckage 'the conveyance by trucks' (CD.).
- tubage 'the process of lining a heavy gun' (CD.).
- tutelage 'guardianship' (CD.).
- tutorage* 'the occupation of a t.' (CD.).
- vicarage* 'the office, function of a v.', 17th. c. (CD.).
- waftage 'the act of w—ing, or state of being w—ed' (CD.).
- waiterage* 'the attendance by a w.' (CD.—Carlyle).
- warpage 'the act of w—ing' (CD.).
- wrappage 'the act of w—ing' (CD.).

(d) **Formations expressing State, System, Privilege etc.** (cf. pp. 63—65).

(1) **Adopted Formations.**

- affuage* 'right of cutting fuelwood' 1753, 1847.
alienage 1809, —63.
apprenticeage 'apprenticeship' 1592—1678.
arrearage 1330 +.
baronage 'the dignity, rank of b.' 1614, —42.
bondage 1330 +; cf. pp. 51, 52.
burgage 'a tenure' 1502 +; cf. p. 52.
concubinage 1388 +.
cousinage 'condition of being cousins' 1375—1579.
demurrage 1641 +.
dotage; cf. p. 55.
drengage 1607 +; cf. p. 54.
espousage 'the condition of being espoused' 1549.
faldage (foldage); cf. p. 54.
farmage 'the system of farming taxes' etc. 1528; 'leasehold tenure' 1530.
foggage; cf. p. 54.
hermitage 'condition of a h.' 1582 (rare); cf. *eremitage* 1582, 1619.
homage 1290 +.
lineage 'lineal descent' 1330 +.
libertinage 'the condition or practice of a l.' 1611 +.
maritage 'right of exacting a fine' 1563 +.
marriage 1297 +.
pannage 'right of pasturing swine' 1880.
parage 1300 +.
pasturage 'right of pasture' 1693, 1872.
pucelage 'a state of virginity' 1658.
recolage 'wanton or riotous conduct' 1300—1375.
servage 'slavery' (S.E.L., C.M., R. Br., Wyclif.)
spousage 'wedlock' (C. M., R. Br., Trevisa).
socage; cf. p. 52.
stallage 'right of erecting a stall' (CD).
trewage 'homage' (C. M., Guy W., Merlin).
vassalage 'duty of vassal, valour' (R. Br.II., B. Br.).

(2) **Native Formations.**

- achage* 'an aching state' (suggested by *breakage*) 1878.
adulthood; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
baronetage 'the rank of a b.' 1760, 1818.
blockage 'a blocked-up state' 1874, —83.
bottomage 'bottomry' 1678.
boyage; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
brinage 'briny quality' 1610 (rare).
butlerage 'the office or dignity of a b.' 1615, 1736.
chokage 'a choked-up state' 1889.
cleavage 'the state of being cleft' 1889.
clientage 'the relation of a c. to his patron' 1861, —64.
clientelage 'clientage' 1832.
clownage 'the action, behaviour of a rustic' 1633, —37.
collage; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
commonage 'the practice of c—ing; right of common' 1610 +.
companionage 'companionship' 1883 (rare).

- contrabandage 'the system of contraband traffic' 1885 (n.-w.).
 cranage 'the use of a crane' 1481 +.
 cuckoldage 'the position of a c.' 1676 (n.-w.).
 decrepitage; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
 dissenterage 'the condition or rank of Dissenters' 1866.
 dollage 'the condition of a d.' 1593.
 dotardage 'the state of being a d.' 1859 (n.-w.).
 dronage 'the condition of a d.' 1846, —75.
 envassallage 'the state of being reduced to vassalage' 1646.
 escheatage 'the right of succeeding to an e.' 1611 +.
 falseage 'falsehood, deceit' 1400.
 floodage 'a flooded state, inundation' 1864, —70.
 foalage; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
 fosterage 1614 +; cf. p. 64; 'condition of being f—ed' 1867, —72.
 friarage 1755; cf. p. 64.
 griffinage 'the state of being a g.' 1829 +.
 havage 'lineage, parentage' 1846 +.
 helotage 'helotism' 1831.
 infantage; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
 intercommonage 'the practice of sharing with others' 1628 +.
 leverage 'a system of levers' 1839 +; 'the power of a l.' 1830.
 lightage 'the provision of artificial light' 1862.
 linkage 'the condition or manner of being linked' 1874 +.
 mastage 'the right of feeding animals on mast' 1881.
 matronage 'the state of being a m.' 1870. —84.
 meadowage 'a freedom to put cattle into a m.' 1611.
 minorage; cf. p. 64, foot-note.
 motherage 1591.
 orphanage 'the state of being an o.' 1579 +.
 pauperage 'pauperdom' 1847.
 peerage 'the rank, dignity of a p.' 1671 +.
 peonage 'the system of having peons' 1850 +; cf. p. 64.
 pondage 'the capacity of a p. for holding water' 1885.
 poundage² 'the action, right of p—ing stray cattle' 1660.
 pupilage 'the state of being a p.' 1590 +.
 recruitage 'the state of being a r.' 1890.
 refinage 'the right of refining (metal)' 1842.
 ruffianage 'the state of being a r.' 1874.
 sailage 'the speed of a ship under sail' 1632.
 serfage 'serfdom' (CD.).
 serviceage 'a state of servitude', 17th c. (CD.).
 sewerage 'the process or system of collecting refuse'.
 sunnage 'sunning, sunniness' (CD.).
 tankage 'the capacity of a tank' (CD.).
 thirlage; cf. pp. 55, 56 (CD.).
 thrivage 'the state of thriving' 1610 + (cf. fruitage, NED.).
 vagabondage 'the state of a v.' (CD.).
 wreckage 'the state of being wrecked' (CD.).
 yardage 'the use or conveniences of a y.' (CD.).

III. The Suffix *-ment*¹.

(a) Formations expressing Action, State (cf. pp. 77—81.)

(1) Adopted Formations.

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|--|--|
| <i>abandonment</i> 'action' 1611 +; 'condition' 1839. | acquitment 'acquittal' 1643—1810. |
| <i>abasement</i> 'action' 1561 +; 'condition' 1611 +. | addressment 1525—1646. |
| <i>abashment</i> 'confusion' 1410—1837. | <i>adjournment</i> 'act' 1641 +; 'state' 1670 +. |
| <i>abatement</i> ¹ 'act (state)' 1517 +; cf. p. 135. | adurement (< Lat.) 'adjuration' 1382. |
| abatement ² 'action of abating in a heritage' 1330 +. | <i>adjustment</i> 'action' 1644 +; 'state' 1689 +. |
| abetment 1380 +. | admeasurement 'the apportionment of just shares' 1598—1768; 'process' 1626—1842. |
| aborsement 'action of aborting' 1540, 1650. | admonishment 1300 +. |
| <i>abridgement</i> 'act' 1494 +; 'condition' 1797, 1876; cf. p. 135. | adornment 1480 +; cf. p. 135. |
| abusement 'an abusing' 1819. | <i>advancement</i> 'action' 1297 +; 'condition' 1723, 1868. |
| abushment 'ambushment' 1380—1592. | advertisement 1475—1827; cf. p. 135. |
| <i>accomplishment</i> 1460 +; cf. p. 135. | advisement 'observation; consideration' 1330—1794. |
| accordment 'agreement' 1330—1480. | afaitement 'training' 1300. |
| accouplement 1483—1594. | aggrandizement 1656 +. |
| <i>accoutrement</i> 1598, 1850; cf. p. 135. | agistment 1611—1813; cf. p. 135. |
| accusement 'accusation' 1374—1715. | agreement 1398 +; cf. p. 135. |
| achievement 1475 +; cf. p. 135. | alinement 1790 +; cf. p. 135. |
| acouplement 'accusation' 1300,—30. | allegement 'alleviation' 1400—1485. |
| | allevement 'alleviation' 1599. |
| | allotment 1574 +; cf. p. 135. |

¹ The formations printed in *italics* can denote both 'action' and 'state'; when they only have the latter sense, this has been noted.

alternament 'alternation' 1413.
 amassment 1665 +.
 ambushment 1330 +; cf. p. 135.
 amendment 1297—1839; cf. p. 135.
 amercement 'the infliction of a penalty' 1513—1849; cf. p. 135.
 amerciamment 'the infliction of a penalty' 1543 +; cf. p. 135.
 amusement 'state (action)' 1611 +; cf. p. 135.
 anguishment 'state' 1592, 1655.
 anientissement 'annihilation' 1485, —95.
 announcement 1798 +.
 annoyment 'action' 1460; 'state' 1883.
 appairment = impairment 1388—1450.
 apparelment 1670; cf. p. 135.
 appeasement 'action' 1430 +; 'state' 1586—1836.
 appointment 1425 +; cf. p. 135.
 apprizement 'appraisal' 1605.
 approachment 1544 +.
 approvement¹ 1615 +.
 approvement² 'the action of making one's profits of' 1475 + (Law).
 arbitrament; cf. p. 87.
 argument 1374 +; cf. p. 135.
 arraignment 1548 +.
 arrangement 1727 +; cf. p. 135.
 arrestment 1474 +.
 arousalment 'sprinkling, watering' 1483.
 aspiement 'breathing' 1393; 'aspiring' 1607, —79.
 assailment 1592 +.
 assentment 'agreement' 1490—1818.
 assignment 1393 +; cf. p. 135.
 assortment 1611 +; cf. p. 136.
 assuagement 1561 +.
 attachment 1447 +; cf. p. 136.
 attornmentment 'the adjournment of the payment' 1543.

avaintment 'boasting' 1303.
 avayment 'instruction' 1315, 1425.
 averment 1429 +; cf. p. 136.
 avowment 'avowal' 1581, 1685.
 bailment 1554 +; cf. p. 83.
 bashment = abashment 1325—1610.
 batement = abatement¹ 1677.
 cantonment 'the cantoning of troops' 1757; cf. p. 136.
 chantment = enchantment 1297—1803.
 chastiment 'chastisement' 1227—1500.
 commandment 1250 +; cf. p. 136.
 commencement 1250 +.
 commitment 1611 +; cf. p. 136.
 compassment 'compassing' 1300—1593.
 complement 'completion' 1419—1721; 'completeness' 1643 —77; cf. p. 136.
 concealment 1330 +; cf. p. 136.
 condescendment 'agreement' 1693.
 confinement 'state (action)' 1646 +.
 confirmment 'confirmation' 1297—1315.
 conjurement 'conjuration' 1315—1645.
 consentment 1340—1660.
 contentment 1474 +; cf. p. 136.
 controllment 1494 +.
 conversement 'business, occupation' 1455, 1599.
 couplement = acouplement 1548—1670; cf. p. 136.
 crownment 'coronation' 1227—1592.
 damagement 1603, 1885.
 debatement 1596 +.
 debauchment 1606—1685.
 debordment 1603—1659.
 debouchment 1827, —71; cf. p. 136.
 decampment 1706—1809.

- decorement 'decoration' 1587—1720.
 decrement (< Lat.) 'the process of decreasing' 1621—1840; cf. p. 136.
 definement 'definition' 1602 +.
 deforcement 1609 +.
 defrayment 1547 +.
 degradement 'degradation' 1641, —48,
delirament (< Lat.) 'state' 1440—1856.
delirement 'state' 1613—1633.
 denouncement 'denunciation' 1864, —89.
 denudement 'denudation' 1831.
 denumberment 'enumeration' 1455—1657.
 department 'departure' 1450—1677; cf. p. 136.
 deployment 1796, 1868 (*Milit.*).
 deportment 1601 +.
 deraignment¹ 1706, 1815.
 deraignment² 'the discharge from a religious order' 1587—1668.
 derailment 'the fact of leaving the rails' 1850 +.
 derangement 1737 +.
 despisement 1603.
detachment 'action (condition)' 1669 +; cf. p. 136.
 devisement 'description etc.' (Allit. P.).
discouragement 1561 +; cf. p. 136.
 disembarkment 'disembarkation' 1598, 1659.
 disparagement 1486 +.
 divertisement 1651 +; cf. p. 136.
 document 'teaching' 1450—1793; cf. p. 78.
 easement 1386 +; cf. p. 136.
 ejectment 'ejection' 1567 +.
 elopement 1641 +.
 embrasement 'a burning' 1483.
 emperment 'the action of getting worse' 1674.
 emplacement 1869; cf. p. 136.
emportment 'a fit of passion' 1734.
 enchantment¹ 297—1841; cf. p. 136.
encumberment 1330 +; cf. p. 136.
 enforcement 1475 +; cf. p. 136.
 enlevement 1769 +.
 ensignment 1398—1502; cf. p. 136.
 enticement 1303 +; cf. p. 136.
 esbatement 'amusement' 1475—1531.
 esclarishment 'explanation' 1549.
 estrepement 'the wasting of lands' 1503—1847.
 excommengement 'excommunication' 1495—1641.
 excommunement 'excommunication'.
 excusement 'excuse' 1393.
 experiment 'the action of trying anything' 1382; cf. p. 78.
 expirement 'expiration' 1526.
 feoffment 'the action of investing with a fief' 1330 +; cf. p. 137.
 foment (< Lat.) 'fomentation' 1540 +; cf. p. 137.
foolhardiment 'foolhardiness' 1375—1533.
 foragement 1596.
 forcement 'strengthening' 1382; 'compulsion' 1524—1634.
 franchisement = enfranchisement 1562—1809.
furniment 1596; cf. p. 137.
 government 'ruling' 1566 +; cf. p. 137.
 greement = agreement 1400—1813.
hardiment 'hardihood' 1374—1813; cf. p. 137.
 honourment 'adornment' 1440—1521.
impairment 1340 +.
 impalement 'a torturing by impaling' 1630—1813.
 impeachment 1387 +.
impovertishment 1560 +.

- impressment (=Fr. *empressement*).
imprisonment 13—, 1389 +.
 improvement 1453 +; cf. p. 137.
 incitement (< Lat.) 'incitement' 1579.
 increment 'the action of increasing'
 1425 +; cf. p. 137.
 indictment 1303 +; cf. p. 83.
 indument 'action of investing' 1527
 —1659; cf. p. 137.
 infantment 'childbearing' 1566, —97;
 cf. p. 137.
 intendment 'the faculty or action
 of understanding' 1374—1601;
 cf. p. 137.
 interpretament (< Lat.) 'interpreta-
 tion' 1645.
 invitement 'invitation' 1599—1639;
 'allurement' 1627—1822.
 judgement 1297—1672; cf. p. 137.
 lapidement 'lapidation' 1483.
 lavement, 'action of washing' 1650,
 1891; cf. p. 137.
 lodgement 'action' 1702+; cf. p. 137.
malcontentment 'condition' 1587—
 1650.
maltreatment 1721 +.
 manyment 'management' 1567,
 1600.
 mantiniment (< Span.) 'mainte-
 nance' 1588.
martyrment 'intense suffering' 1340.
 mendment = amendment 1300—
 1612; cf. p. 138.
 movement 1374 +; cf. p. 138.
 naulizament (< Lat.) 'the freighting
 of a vessel' 1533.
 nourishment 'action' 1485 +; cf. p.
 138.
 ointment 'anointing' 1510, —20;
 cf. p. 78.
 ordainment 'appointment' 13—,
 1645 +; cf. p. 138.
 ornament 'the action of adorning'
 1596 +; cf. p. 78.
 pairment¹ = appairment 1330 +.
 pairment² 'coupling' 1330, 1400.
 parliament 'the action of speaking'
 1297—1542; cf. p. 138.
 payment 13— (Allit. P.) +; cf. p. 138.
 pensement 'anxious thought, care'
 1508.
 perjurement 'perjury' 1430, —90.
 pointment = appointment, 1400 +;
 cf. p. 138.
 preachment 1330 +; cf. p. 138.
predicament 'state' 1568 +; cf. p. 138.
 prejudgement 1605 +.
 presentment 1303 +.
 procurement 1303 +.
 punishment; cf. p. 138.
 purgement 'purgation' 1483.
 ralliment 'rallying' 1655, —77.
 ravagement 'ravage' 1723, —76.
ravishment 'extasy' 1477 +; 'action'
 1529 +.
 reboisement 'reafforestation' 1882,
 —93.
 rebutment 'rebuttal' 1593 —.
 recitement 'recital' 1646—1766.
 recompensement 'recompense' 1494.
 redoublement 1611 +.
 refreshment 1387—8 +; cf. p. 138.
 regiment (< Lat.) 'rule or govern-
 ment' 1390—1832; cf. p. 138.
 reliefment 1443—1631.
 reimbursement 'reimbursement'
 1586.
 renouncement 1494 +.
 renovelment 1477.
 renversement 'the act of reversing'
 1610—1763.
 repairment 'a renewal' 1400.
 repariment 'repairment' 1584.
 repartment 'distribution' 1574.
 repayment 1467 +.
 reproachment 1585.
resentment 1619 +.
resentiment 'resentment' 1595—1661.

- resetment 'the act of unlawful receiving' 1449, —50.
 respirement 'recovery' 1477.
 reestablishment 1413, 1655.
 restorement 'restoration' 13—, 1440—1675.
 retardment 'retardation' 1646 +.
 retirement 'state' 1603 +; 'act' 1596 +; cf. p. 138.
 retrenchment 1600 +; cf. p. 138.
 reversement 'reversal' 1575—1818.
 signalment (CD.).
 sojournment; cf. p. 138. (CD.).
 surbasement 'condition' (CD.)
 sustainment (CD. — Merlin etc.).
 temperament (CD.).
 transportment (CD. — Fletcher etc.).
 treatment (CD. — Addison etc.).

(2) Native Formations.

- abasement* 'action' 1561 +; 'condition' 1611 +.
abhorment 1576—1651.
abjurement 'abjuration' 1646.
abolishment 'abolition' 1542 +.
abortion 1607—52.
abscondment 'state of concealment' 1658.
absentment 'a withdrawal' 1600—77.
abutment 1870; cf. p. 139.
accostment 1652.
accountment 'the work of accounting' 1857.
accruement 'the action of falling to any one' 1611—72; cf. p. 139.
acknowledgement 1594 +; cf. p. 139.
acquirement 1712 +; cf. p. 139.
addlement 'the process of addling' 1859.
adjudgement 'adjudication' 1699—1820.
adorement 'adoration' 1646.
adventurement 'the running of risk' 1599.
affamishment 'starvation' 1590—1855.
affeerment 'assessment' 1641—1768.
affixment 1674.
affordment 'granting, bestowal' 1633.
affranchisement 'the act of making free' 1818.
affrightment 'state' 1604—1834; 'action' 1619—1721.
agastment 'affrightment' 1594.
aggroupment 'the arrangement in a group' 1862 +.
ailment 'the fact of ailing' 1706—1834.
allayment 'mitigation' 1606, —11.
*allegement*² 'allegation' 1516—1831.
allowment 1579.
allurement 1561 +; cf. p. 139.
amazement 'state' 1595 +.
amovement 'removal' 1613.
annulment 1491 +.
anointment 1494—1813; cf. p. 139.
apeacement (var. of appeasement) 'propitiation' 1581.
apeachment 'the action or instrument of accusation' 1450—1644; cf. p. 139.
appetizement 'hunger' 1826.
applotment 'apportionment' 1648—1822.
applyment 'appliance' 1604—1633.
apportionment 'action' 1628 +; 'state' 1681, 1858.
appraisement 'valuation' 1642 +; cf. p. 139.
ascertainment 1657 +.
assessment 'valuation' 1540—1842; cf. p. 139.
assiegement 'a besieging' 1587, 1539.

assizement 1864.
 assoilment 1611 +.
 assythment 'compensation' 1535—1832.
astonishment 'state' 1576 +.
astoundment 'state' 1810,—23.
 attainment 'encroachment' 1384;
 'action' 1549 +; cf. p. 139.
 attestment 'attestation' 1850.
atonement 1513 +.
 attunement 'an attuning' 1866.
 authorizament 'authorization' 1594.
 availment 'the fact of being beneficially effective' 1699, 1865.
 avauntment 'boasting' 1303.
 avoidment 'avoidance' 1822.
 avouchment 'assurance, assertion' 1574 +.
 avowment 'avowal' 1581—1685.
 awakenment 'an awakening' 1842 +.
 babblement 'idle talk'; cf. p. 139.
bafflement 'action, condition' 1841,—74.
balancement 'action, condition' 1862.
 bamboozlement 'trickery, deception' 1855,—65.
banishment 'state, action' 1507 +.
basement 1836; cf. p. 86.
bedazzlement 'action, state' 1806,—77.
bedevilment 'state' 1843—1861.
 bedewment 'bedewing' 1679.
beguilement 'action, condition' 1805 +.
 beleaguement 1826,—70.
benightment 'state' 1651, 1850.
benumbment, 'action, condition' 1816,—51.
bepuzzlement 'perplexity' 1806,—85.
bereavement 'state' 1731 +.
 beseechment 'beseeching' 1679, 1880.

besetment 'condition' 1853 +; cf. p. 139.
besiegement 1564—1679.
 besoothment 'the fact of soothing; its means or result'.
 bespatterment 1870.
 bestowment 'bestowal' 1754, 1871; cf. p. 139.
 bestrewment 'a strewing about' 1833,—45; cf. p. 84.
betanglement 'condition' 1881.
 betrayalment 'betrayal' 1548, 1863.
 betrothment 'betrothal' 1585 +.
 betrustment 'an entrusting'.
 betterment 1598 +.
 bevelment 'the process of beveling' 1804,—70.
 bewailment 'a bewailing' 1607, 1828.
bewilderment 'condition' 1820,—61; cf. p. 139.
bewitchment 'action' 1607 +; 'state' 1810.
 bewrayment 1864.
 bickermment 'bickering' 1586 +.
 blazonment 1876,—83.
 blemishment 'impairment' 1596 +.
 bodiment = embodiment 1873.
 bombardment 1702—1813.
 brandishment 1640—1655.
 brevment 'the action of entering into books' 1475.
 cajolement 1816—1852.
 cashierment 1656, 1865.
 catchment 'catching' 1847 +.
 chastement 'chastisement' 1425,—82; cf. p. 73.
 chastenment 'chastening' 1882.
 chastisement 'chastening'; cf. p. 71.
 chatterment 'chattering'.
 cherishment 1561—1823; cf. p. 139.
 coercionment 1586.
 combinement 'combination' 1606—1825.

- comfortment 'comforting' 1556.
 commendment 'commendation' 1400, 1599; cf. p. 73.
 commercement 'dealings, intercourse' 1537—1651.
 commodement = accomodement 1654,—57.
 companionment 'accompaniment' 1881.
 compilement 'compilation' 1639—1676; cf. p. 139.
 completement 'completion' 1653—1802.
 complotment 'a plotting together' 1594—1700.
 comprisement 'comprehension' 1640.
 conceivement 'conception' 1611—1829.
 concernment, a 1650 +; cf. p. 139.
 condiddlement 'pilfering' 1857.
 condolement 'bewailing' 1602 +.
 conducement 1552, 1650; cf. p. 139.
 conferment 1877,—85; cf. p. 139.
 confrontment 1604 +.
 congealment 'action, state' 1400—1814; cf. p. 139.
 conjectment 'plotting' 1400; cf. p. 73.
 consignment 1563 +; cf. p. 139.
 consolement 'consolation' 1797.
 consortment 'association as consorts' 1524—1654.
 conspirement 1393; cf. p. 73.
 constrainment 'constraint' 1593.
 containment 'deportment' 1655; 'restraint' 1879.
 contrivement 'contrivance' 1599—1681.
 conventment 'agreement' 1547.
 convergement 1839,—41.
 convincement 'action' 1612—1689; 'conviction' 1633 +.
 couragement = encouragement 1603.
 courtshipment 'courtship'; cf. pp. 85, 86.
 creasement = increasement 1592.
 crumblement 1868.
 cursement 'cursing'; cf. p. 73.
 curtailment 1794 +.
 danglement 'dangling' 1834—49; cf. p. 140.
 dayment 'arbitration' 1519—1580.
 dazement 'state' 1855,—73.
 dazzlement 'action' 1633 +; 'condition' 1840.
 debarment 1655 +.
 debasement 1602 +.
 decernment 1586, 1689.
 decidement 'decision' 1625.
 decipherment 1846 +.
 declarement 'declaration' 1633—1679.
 declinement 1680.
 deducement 'deduction' 1605—1820.
 defacement 1561 +.
 deferment 'postponement' 1612 +.
 defilement 1634 +.
 dehortment 'dehortation' 1656.
 delayment 1393, 1483.
 deliverment 'deliverance' 1893.
 demolishment 1602 +.
 denotement 1622 +.
 denudement 'denudation' 1831.
 depicturement 1886.
 deplorement 1593, 1623.
 depravement 'depravation' 1645—1839.
 deprivation 'deprivation' 1630—1703.
 derivement 1593, 1654.
 desightment 'disfigurement' 1864.
 designation 'designation' 1582—1732; cf. p. 140.
 despoilment 1822 +.
 detainment 'detention' 1586 +.
 dethronement 1707 +.
 development 1756 +; cf. p. 140.

- devilment 1771 +; cf. p. 140.
 devolvment, 'devolution' 1847, —92.
devotement 'devotion' 1621 +.
 devourment 1828 +.
 dilatement 'dilation' 1593.
 dilutement 'dilution' 1802.
 diminishment 1546 +.
disablement 1485 +.
disagreement 1495 +.
 disallowment 1884.
disappointment 'action' 1614 +;
 'state' 1756 +; cf. p. 140.
 disapprovement 1648.
 disavowment 1637.
 disbandment 1720 +.
 disbarment 1862, —74.
 disbenchment 1874.
 disburdenment 1818, —59.
 disbursement 1596—1849; cf. p. 140.
 discardment 1844.
 discernment 1586 +.
 discolourment 1810, —59.
disconcertment 1866, —90.
 discussment 'discussion' 1559, 1651.
diseasement 1617—1668.
 disembowelment 1875.
 disenchantment 1620 +.
 disencouragement 1598—1715.
disentanglement 1751—1856.
 disenthralment 1825, —70.
disengagement 1650 +.
 disestablishment 1806, —87.
disfigurement 1634 +; cf. p. 140.
 disfranchisement 1623 +.
 disfurnishment 1603—1820.
 disgorgement 1477—1837.
 disgradement 1538.
 disagreement 1561—1647.
 disgruntlement 1889.
disguisement 1583 +; cf. p. 140.
 disheartenment 'discouragement'
 1830 +.
 dishevelment 1837, —80.
 disillusionment 1856, —91.
 disimprovement 1649—1873.
 disinterment 1790 +; cf. p. 140.
 dislevelment 1883.
 dislodgement 1728 +.
 dismantlement 1870, —76.
 dismastment 1828.
 mismatchment 1847.
dismayment 'dismay' 1600—1642.
 dismemberment 1658 +; cf. p. 140.
 dismissal 1591, 1650.
 disobligeement 'disobligation' 1635
 —1677.
 disownment 1806 +.
 dispartment 1671, 1861.
 dispatchment 1529—1570.
dispiritment 'state' 1827 +.
 displacement 1611 +.
 displayment 1801.
displeasement 'state' 1882.
 disportment 1660, 1894.
 disposement 'disposal' 1583, 1679.
 disprovement 1662, 1886.
disquietment 1606, —89.
 disrobement 1747, 1836.
 disruptment 'disruption' 1834.
dissentment 1690, 1893.
dissettlement 1654, —68; 1880.
 disseverment 'disseverance' 1603 +.
distemperment 'distempered condi-
 tion' 1582, 1661.
 dithronement 'dethronement' 1883.
 distinguishment 1586 + (now rare);
 cf. p. 140.
distorquement 'writhing' 1627, 47.
 distraintment 1756 +.
 divergement 1706—1835.
 divertment 'diversion' 1613, —35.
divestment 1756 +.
 divinement 'divination' 1579.
divorcement 1526 +.
 divulgement 1817 +; cf. p. 84.
 dowment = endowment 1552—
 1628.
 dwindlement 'dwindling' 1863.

- educement 'the action of drawing out' 1868.
effacement 1797 +.
 effeeblishment 'weakening' 1540.
 eggment 'incitement' 1340—1440; cf. p. 72.
 ekement 'enlargement' 1603.
elatement 'elation' 1746—1799.
 eloiment 1678—1847; cf. p. 140.
 embalmmment 1661 +; cf. p. 140.
 embargement 'a placing under embargo' 1591—1607.
 embarkment 'embarkation' 1596 +.
 embarment 1606—1623.
embarrassment 1676 +; cf. p. 140.
 embasement 'abasement' 1575—1692; 'debasement' 1677—1709.
 embellishment 1623 +; cf. p. 140.
 embezzlement 1548 +.
embitterment 1645 +.
embodiment 1858.
 emboldishment 'emboldening' 1512.
 embowerment 1848.
 embracement 1485 +; cf. p. 140.
 embreathment 'inspiration' 1854.
 embroilment 1609 +; cf. p. 140.
 empanelment 1883, —87.
 emperishment 'impairment' 1545.
employment 1598 +; cf. p. 140.
 empoisonment 1569 +.
 empowerment 1849, —82.
 enablement 1495—1703.
 enactment 1817 +; cf. p. 140.
enamourment 'state' 1711, 1886.
engagement 'state' 1620.
encampment 1686—1836; cf. p. 140.
enchainment 1750 +.
 encoffinment 1882.
encompassment 'action' 1602; 'state' 1882.
endamagement 1593—1836.
endangerment 1645 +.
 endearment 1612 +; cf. p. 140.
 endeavourment 1523, —91.
 endorsement 1633 +; cf. p. 140.
 endowment 1460 +; cf. p. 141.
endurement 'state' 1716; cf. p. 141.
enfamishment 1611.
enfeeblement 1667 +.
 enfeoffment 1769, 1839; cf. p. 141.
 enfoldment 1593; cf. p. 141.
enfranchisement 1595 +.
engagement 1627 +; cf. p. 141.
 engenderment 1835, —36.
engorgement 'action' 1611, 1881; 'state' 1866 +.
 engraftment 1647—1837; cf. p. 84.
 engrossment 'action, state' 1526 +; cf. p. 83.
 engulment 1822 +.
enhancement 1577 +.
 enjoiment 1646 +.
enjoyment 1553 +; cf. p. 141.
enlacement 1830, —88.
enlargement 1540 +; cf. p. 141.
 enlightenment 1669 +.
 enlinkment 'a linking on' 1881.
 enlistment 1765 +; cf. p. 84.
 enlodgement 1884.
enmeshment 'entanglement' 1885.
 ennoblement 1622 +; cf. p. 141.
 ennoblishment 1591, 1610.
 enouncement 1836, —56.
enragement 1596 +.
enravishment 'state' 1656, —65.
enrichment 1626 +; cf. p. 141.
 enrolment 1535 +; cf. p. 84.
 ensealment 1581.
 enshrinement 1872; cf. p. 141.
enslavement 1692—1849.
ensnarement; cf. p. 141.
 entailment 1641 +.
entanglement 1687 +; cf. p. 141.
 entertainment 1531 +; cf. p. 141.
enthralment 1611 +.
 enthronement 1685 +.
 entombment 1666 +.
 entonement 1849—53.

- entrancement* 1652—1637.
entrapment 1597 +.
entreatment 1557 + (Obs. exc. arch.).
entrustment 1643 +; cf. p. 84.
environment 1603; cf. p. 141.
envisagement 1877.
eracement 1721—1837.
escapement 1824, —64 (rare); cf. p. 141.
eschewment 1869.
escortment 1775.
espousment 1897.
establishment 1561 +; cf. p. 141.
estallment 'the establishing of the times of payment' 1577—1738.
estrangement 1660 +.
eternizement 'state' 1595.
ettlement 'intention' 1787, 1825.
evanishment 1797 +.
evincement 1655, —86.
evolvment 1845 +; cf. p. 141.
exactment 1808.
exaltment 1660, —77.
excitement 'condition' 1788 +; 'action' 1830, —40; cf. p. 141.
exertment 'exertion' 1696, 1860.
exhalement 'exhalation' 1646—1839.
exhaustment 1621, —48.
exilement 1548—1803.
exploremment 'exploration' 1646—1839.
expressment 1494.
expungement 1891.
extendment 1612.
extinguishment 1503 +.
extolment 1602—1813.
famishment 'condition' 1470 +.
feeblishment 'enfeeblement' 1548.
festerment 1833, —45; cf. p. 84.
fiddlement 1859.
figurement 'the presentation of figures to the mind' 1850.
finishment 1340—1648; cf. p. 72.
fleeachment 'cajolery' 1886.
fleshment 'the excitement resulting from a first success' 1605.
flourishment 'condition' 1724, 1883.
flusterment 'state' 1895.
forejudgement 1548 +.
forestallment 1611 +.
frayment 'disturbance' 1549.
freightment 1559, 1622.
frightment 'state' 1647; cf. p. 141.
fulfilment 1775 +.
furbishment 1850.
furnishment 1563 +; cf. p. 141.
gabblement 'gabbling' 1833—37.
gazement 'observation' 1596, 1829.
gigglement 1820, —47.
groundment; cf. p. 74.
grudgement 'envy' 1845.
guidement 'guidance' 1578, —92.
hangment 'hanging' 1440 +; cf. p. 74.
harassment 1753 +.
huddlement 'huddled condition' 1859, —98.
humblement 'humiliation' 1839.
hurlement 'rush, violence' 1585—1618.
idlement 'idling' 1622, —31.
imbrutement 'brutalization' 1837, —69.
imbuement 1693, 1864.
imbursement 'payment' 1665, 1762.
immersement 'a plunging' 1827.
immurement 1736—1835.
impartment 'communication' 1602 +.
impingement 1671 +.
implacement 1804, —89.
imploremment 1611.
importunement 1635.
imposement 1664, 1896.
impoundment 1664, —65.
*impressment*¹ 'the exertion of pressure' 1865.
*impressment*² 'the act of forcibly taking' 1796 +.

- mpugment 1840, —62.
 incendment 1647.
incitement 'action (condition)' 1594 +; cf. p. 141.
 incurment 1647.
indebtment 'indebtedness' 1650 +.
 indentment 'indentation' 1671, 1713; cf. p. 142.
 inditement 'composition' 1567—1806.
 inducement 1601, —48; cf. p. 142.
 infettment 'enfeoffment' 1451 +.
 infringement 1593 +.
inspirement 'inspiration'.
 instalment 1589 +.
 instilment 1773 +.
 insultment 1611.
interlacement 1603; cf. p. 142.
 interlardment 1748; cf. p. 84.
 internment 1870, —71.
 interweavement 'interweaving' 1843.
 intonement 'intonation' 1849 +.
 introducement 1536 +.
inurement 1586 +.
 inveiglement 'enticement' 1653 +.
 investment 1597; cf. p. 142.
involvement 1706 +; cf. p. 142.
irreconcilement 'condition' 1737, 1887.
 knowledge 'acknowledgement' 1625—1641.
 lancement 'the action of cutting' 1658.
languishment 'state' 1541 +.
languorment 'state' 1593.
 lavishment 1630—1839.
 letment 'letting (to hire)' 1574.
 likement 'liking' 1649.
 lustrement; cf. p. 85.
 maintainment 'maintenance' 1485, 1583.
malignment 'state' 1885.
 management 1598 +; cf. p. 142.
 manurement 'cultivation' 1639, 1707.
 marrement 1390; cf. p. 73.
maturement 1883.
mazement = amazement 1580 +.
 measurement 1751 +; cf. p. 142.
 meddlement 'meddling' 1842, —43.
 menacement 'menacing' 1613—1812.
merriment 1588 +; cf. p. 142.
 minishment 'diminution' 1533—1664.
 misadjustment, misadvisement, miscontentment etc. (cf. p. 92).
misshapement 1653.
 misusement 'ill-usage' 1561.
muddlement 'muddle, confusion' 1857.
 murderment 1425—1600; cf. p. 74.
 obligement 'obligation' 1584 +.
 obtainment 1571 +; cf. p. 84.
 onement 'the fact of being made into one' 1388—1598; cf. p. 73.
 oppressment 'oppression' 1537, —92.
 paintment 'painting' 1597, 1622.
 partitionment 1864 +; cf. p. 142.
 perfectionment 'perfecting' 1827 +.
 performment 'performance' 1527—1641.
 perishment 'destruction' 1548, —49.
perplexment 'state' 1826.
 perturbment 'perturbation' 1901.
pesterment 1593—1828.
placement 1844 +.
pleasurement 'indulgence in p.' 1843.
 pointment = appointment 1400 +.
polishment 1594—1694.
 ponderment 'pondering' 1763, 1898.
 portrayal 'portrayal' 1802, —91.
posement 'condition' 1850.
 postponement 1818 +.
 praisement 'valuation' 1497—1656.
 pratment 'prating' 1657, 1831.
 prattlement 'idle talk' 1579 +.

- preferment 1451 +; cf. p. 142.
 prefigurement 1843 +.
 premonishment 'premonition' 1550—1788.
 premovement 1867.
 preparement 1627.
 presagement 'action' 1595—1640; 'presentiment' 1637, —46.
 prescribement 1563.
 pretendment 1640, —57.
 prevailment 'the action of influencing' 1590—1633.
 prisonment 1387 +; cf. p. 73.
 prizement 'appraisement' 1566—1700.
 prodecement 'production' 1617—1645.
 profanement 'profanation' 1815.
 prolongment 'prolongation' 1593 +.
 promotement 'promotion' 1670.
 pronouncement 1593 +; cf. p. 142.
 proponement 1553.
 proportionment 1697—1842.
 propoundment 1846.
 proroguemment 'prorogation' 1660.
 provokement 'provocation' 1553; cf. p. 142.
 publishment 'publication' 1494 + (now rare).
 pursuement 'pursuit' 1615.
 puzzlement 'perplexity' 1922 +; cf. p. 142.
 raignment = arraignment 1570.
 rangement = arrangement 1674, 1740.
 ratement 'rating' 1613, —14.
 ravelment 'entanglement' 1733 +.
 readjustment, readvancement, reappointment, rearrangement etc. (cf. p. 92.)
 recallment 1650—1845.
 rechafement 1609.
 reclaimment 'reclamation' 1861.
 recoilment 1608—1766.
 reconcilement 1549 +.
 recountment 1600.
 recoupment 1869 +.
 recoverment 'recovery' 1591.
 recruitment 1843 +; cf. p. 142.
 redressment 1643 +.
 reducement 'reduction' 1592—1750.
 refashionment 1830 +; cf. p. 142.
 referment 'a reference' 1558—1655.
 refinement 1611 +; cf. p. 142.
 refitment 1748, 1832; cf. p. 142.
 refLOURishment 1611.
 refundiment 'reparation' 1555.
 refrainment 1711, 1884.
 refundment 1826, —96.
 refurbishment 1885.
 refurnishment 1880.
 regalement 1708 +; cf. p. 142.
 regainment 1642 +.
 reguerdonment 1599.
 reimbursement 'repayment' 1611 +.
 reinforcement 1617; cf. p. 142.
 reinstatement 1797 +.
 reinterment 1815, —78.
 rejectment 'rejection' 1677, —90; cf. p. 142.
 rejoicement 'rejoicing' 1561 +.
 rejournment 'adjournment' 1579—80.
 rekindlement 1883.
 reknowledgement 'acknowledgement' 1598.
 releasement 1548 +.
 relentment 1628—1825.
 relinquishment 1594 +.
 remandment 1847.
 remevement 'removal' 1437, —39.
 remitment 'remission' 1611—1670; 'remittance' 1678 +.
 remodelment 1847, —69.
 removalment 'action' 1630; 'removal' 1845 +.
 renewment 'renewal' 1571—1812.
 repayment 1467 +.

- repealment 'recall from banishment' 1605, —27.
repinement 'repining' 1743, 1818.
 replacement 1790 +.
replenishment 'state' 1526; 'action' 1802, —62; cf. p. 142.
 replotment 'the act of plotting out again' 1701.
 representment 1594 +; cf. p. 142.
 reprieve ment 1633, —47.
 republishment 1854.
 requirement 'a requisition, request' 1530; cf. p. 142.
 requitement 'requital' 1548, 1893.
 rescindment 1846.
 resettlement 1639.
 reshipment 1796.
 resignment 'resignation' 1370 +.
 resilement 1884.
 resistment 'resistance' 1605.
restraintment 1579, 1688.
 retailment 1843, —89.
 retainment 'retention' 1432—1842.
 retortment 'retortion' 1649.
 retouchment 'retouching' 1882.
 retreatment 'retirement' 1721.
 retrievalment 'retrieval' 1677—1883.
 returnment 'return' 1606.
 revealment 'revelation' 1584 +.
 revelment 'revelry' 1822, —77.
 revenge ment 1474 + (now rare).
 revictualment 1870.
 revilement 1590 +; cf. p. 143.
 revivment 'revival' 1611—1843; cf. p. 143.
 revokement 'revocation' 1613, —51.
 revoltment 'revolt' 1572.
 rolment = enrolment 1474—1678.
 rufflement 'the act of ruffling' 1850.
 sanctionment 1862—1818.
 scribblement (Imp. Dict.).
 secernment 'the process of separating' (C. D.).
 securement 'protection', 17th c.; 'action'.
 seducement 'seduction' c. 1600 +; cf. p. 143.
*settlement*¹, 17th c. +; cf. p. 143.
 settlement² 'the process of determining' (CD. — Scott).
 shipment 'the act of despatching'; cf. p. 143 (CD.).
solacement (CD. — Carlyle).
 stablishment = establishment (CD. — Spenser).
 statement 'the act of stating'; cf. p. 143.
 subduement 'subdual' (CD. — Shak.).
 suggestment 'suggestion' (Imp. Dict.).
sunderment 'the state of being parted' (CD.).
 surement 'surety, security for payment'; cf. p. 73.
 surprisement 'surprisal' c. 1600 (CD.).
tossment (CD.).
 traducement 'defamation' (CD. — Shak.).
 transfigurement 'a transfiguration' (CD.).
 understatement (CD.).
 unravelment (CD.).
 unrollment (CD.).
unsettlement 'state', 17th c.; 'action' (CD.).
 vanishment 'a vanishing' (CD.).
vanquishment, after 1600 (CD.).
 vengeance = avengement (CD. — Spenser).
 vouchment 'a declaration', 17th c. (CD.).
 vouchsafement, 17th c.; cf. p. 113. (CD.).

wailment 'lamentation', 17th c. CD.).	<i>wonderment</i> 'astonishment', 16th c. +; cf. p. 143 (CD.).
withholdment (Imp. Dict.).	

(a) **Formations expressing the Means, Result (Product) of an Action** (cf. pp. p. 81—85).

(1) **Adopted Formations.**

abatement 'something which lightens toil' 1513; 'result' 1624 +; cf. p. 122.	alinement 'something arranged in a line'; cf. p. 122.
abataylment 'battlement' 1325.	allotment 1629 +.
abridgement 'a compendium' 1523 +.	ambushment 'the troops concealed' etc. 1393—1655.
accompaniment 1731 +.	amendment 1696 +; cf. p. 123.
accompliment (cf. p. 86) 1599 +.	amercement 'the fine inflicted' 1386 +; cf. p. 123.
accomplishment; cf. p. 122.	amerciament 'the fine inflicted' 1525—1800; cf. p. 123.
accoutrement 1549 +.	amountment 'amount, sum total' 1330.
achievement 'an escutcheon' 1548 +; 'anything achieved' 1593 +.	amusement 'anything which amuses' 1673 +; cf. p. 123.
additament (<Lat.) 'anything added' 1460—1823.	apartment 1641 +.
adjectament (<med. Lat.) 'anything added' 1630.	apparament (< Lat.) 'array' 1470.
adjument (<Lat.) 'a help'; also 'a helper' 1607—1663.	apparement 'outfit' 1340 (Allit. P.).
adjustment 'means' 1736 +; cf. p. 122.	apparelment 'outfit' (Allit. P.) +.
admeasurement 'absolute dimensions' etc. 1790 +.	appeasement 'means' 1561, 1678; 'result' 1586 +.
adornment 'ornament' 1489 +; cf. p. 122.	appointment 'an arrangement for a meeting' 1530 +; 'equipment, outfit' 1575 +.
adubment 'adornment' (Allit. P.).	argument 1386 +.
advenement 'an event' 1490.	armament (< Lat. 1699 +); cf. p. 78.
advertisement 1460 +.	arnement 'ink' 1300—1586.
advisement 'advise' 1440—1850 (now arch.).	arrangement 'a structure of things arranged; affair, concern' 1800 +; cf. p. 123.
afforcement 'a fortress' 1753.	arrayment 'outfit' 1400—1708.
afforciamment 'a fortress' 1705.	assemblément 'an assembly' 1470—1645.
agistment 1527 +.	assignment 'paper currency' 1622, 1708; cf. p. 83.
agreement 1400 +; cf. p. 122.	
aliment 'food' 1477 +.	

- assortment 'a group of things' etc. 1759 +.
- assuagement 'an assuaging medicine' 1599 +.
- atouchment 'touch' 1483.
- atourment 'attire' 1481.
- attachment 'a tie' 1801 +; 'an adjunct' 1779, 1876.
- attendment 'sense' 1430; pl. 'surroundings' 1646.
- attirement 'outfit, dress' 1566 +.
- attroopment 'troop, crowd' 1795, 1822.
- averment 'a positive statement' 1629—1834; cf. p. 123.
- bastiment (< Span.) 'military supplies' 1598, 1622.
- bastiment (< French) 'a building' 1679; 'a ship' 1740.
- battlement (Allit. P.) +.
- bushment = ambushment 1375 +.
- butment (cf. abutment) 'a piece of ground' 1677, 1751.
- cantonment 'place of lodgings' 1756 +.
- casement 1430 +.
- cerement 1606 +.
- colament (< Lat.) 'the product of filtration' 1646.
- colliquament (< Lat.) 'something melted' 1656—1828.
- commandment 1250 +; cf. p. 123.
- commitment 'a warrant' 1755—1836; cf. p. 123.
- compartment 1564 +.
- comportment 'personal bearing' 1599—1756.
- complement 1586 +; cf. p. 123.
- compliment 1654 +.
- concealment 'surroundings that conceal' 1728 +; cf. p. 123.
- condiment 1420 +.
- contentement 'a holding, freehold' 1502—1818.
- contentment 'a source of satisfaction' 1579—1692; cf. p. 123.
- couplement 'a couple' 1588—1816; 'a coupling' 1622; cf. p. 123.
- debouchment 'the mouth of a river' 1859.
- decorament (< Lat.) 'ornament' 1727—1826.
- decrement (< Lat.) 'the amount lost' 1666 +.
- department 1735 +.
- detachment 'a portion of an army' 1679 +.
- detriment 1440 +.
- discouragement 'that which discourages' 1612 +; cf. p. 124.
- divertisement 'an entertainment' 1642 +.
- document 1727 +; cf. p. 78.
- easement 'the means of giving ease' 1386 +; cf. p. 124.
- ejectment pl. 'things cast up, out' 1658; cf. also p. 83.
- eliqument (< Lat.) 'a fat juice' 1623—1800.
- emblemment 'the profits of sown land' 1495 +.
- emplacement 'the site of a building' etc. 1802 +.
- emolument (< Lat.) 1480 +.
- enchantment 'alluring charm' 1678 +; cf. p. 124.
- encumberment 'something that encumbers' 1600—1664.
- enfantement 'offspring' 1483.
- enforcement 'reinforcement'; cf. p. 124.
- ensignment 'a lesson' 1575, 1600; 'ensign' 1567, 1611.
- entablement 1664 +.
- enticement 'means of alluring' 1549 +; cf. p. 124.
- epaulement 1687 +.
- escarpement 1802 +.

- evenement 'an occurrence' 1660,
 —77.
 excrement¹ 'refuse' etc. 1533 +.
 excrement² 'an outgrowth' 1549—
 1705.
 expediment 'an expedient' 1547—
 1677; 'baggage' 1848.
 experiment 1362 +; cf. p. 124.
 farrement 'iron fittings' 1440,
 —58.
 feoffment 'the fief conferred' 1440;
 cf. also p. 83.
 ferrament 'articles of iron' 1440
 —1660.
 ferment 1420 +.
 figment (< Lat.) 1432 +.
 filament (< Lat.) 1594 +.
 firmament (< Lat.) 1250 +.
 foment (< Lat.) 'stimulus' 1604—
 1704; cf. p. 124.
 fragment 1531 +.
 frument (< Lat.) 'corn' 1440—1601;
 'frumenty' 1494, 1677.
 fundament 1297 +.
 furniment, pl. 'accoutrements' 1553,
 —61; cf. p. 124.
 garment 1340 +.
 gisement 'cattle' 1695—1848.
 gistment = agistment 1511—1695.
 government 1483 +; cf. p. 124.
 habiliment 'outfit' 1470 +; pl. 'im-
 plements, fittings, vestments'
 1422 +.
 hardiment 'a bold exploit' 1375—
 1611; cf. p. 124.
 hatchment 1548 +.
 hereditament 1475 +.
 hustlement 'household furniture'
 1374 +.
 impalement 'that which impales'
 1598 +.
 impediment (< Lat.) 'something
 that impedes' 1398.
 implement (< Lat.) 1454 +.
 improvement 'a piece of land im-
 proved' 1640—1817; cf. p. 125.
 increment (< Lat.) 1420 +; cf. p. 125.
 incrustament (< Ital.) 'incrustation'
 1538.
 indictment 'a legal document'; cf.
 p. 83.
 indument 1484 +.
 indigitament (< Lat.) 'an appella-
 tion or title' 1658, —75.
 infantment 'offspring' 1483; cf.
 p. 125.
 inheritament 'inheritable property'
 1463—1491.
 instrument 1290 +.
 integument (< Lat.) 1611 +.
 intendment 'meaning, signification'
 1390 +; cf. p. 125.
 irritament 'something that excites'
 1634—1844.
 judgement 'a sentence' 1290 +;
 cf. p. 125.
 jument (< Lat.) 'a beast of burden'
 1382—1820.
 jurament (< Lat.) 'an oath' 1575 +.
 juvament (< Lat.) 'help, aid' 1400.
 lavament (< Lat.) 'a washing' 1597
 —1823.
 lavement 'an injection' 1794 +.
 leniment (< Lat.) 'a lenitive medi-
 cine' 1623.
 libament (< Lat.) 'a libation' 1582 +.
 ligament (< Lat.) 1400 +.
 linament (< Lat.) 'lint rolled into
 a tent' 1623, 1711.
 lineament 'a portion of the body'
 1432—1760; 'a feature' 1513 +.
 liniment (< Lat.) 1420 +.
 lodgement 1598 +.
 machinament 'a contrivance' 1413
 —1727.
 mandment 'a commandment' 1297
 —1567.
 medicament 1541 +.

- mendment (= amendment) 'ma-
 nure' 1798, 1872.
 mercement (= amercement) 'ad-
 judged punishment' 1303—1598.
 merciamment (= amerciament) 'a
 mulct' 1432—1521.
 mortisement 'an investment in
 mortmain' 1465.
 movement 1374 +; cf. p. 125.
 muniment 'a document' 1433 +;
 'a means of defense' 1547 +.
 nocument (< Lat.) 'harm, damage'
 1550—1657.
 nourishment 1413 +.
 nucament (< Lat.) 'an amentum'
 1633—1819.
 nutriment (< Lat.) 'nourishment'
 1541 +.
 odorament (< Lat.) 'a perfume' 1382
 —1657.
 ointment 1290 +.
 ordainment 'an ordinance of fate'
 etc. 1605 +; cf. p. 125.
 ornament 1225 +.
 ossement (< Lat.) pl. 'the bones of
 the dead' 1686.
 palliamment (< Lat.) 'a robe' 1588,
 —93.
 palliment 'the oarage of a galley'
 1585.
 paludament (< Lat.) 'a cloak' 1614 +.
 parchment 1300 +.
 parliament 1290 +.
 partiment (< Lat.) 'a part or divi-
 sion' 1513, 1641.
 pavement 1290 +.
 payment 1449 +; cf. p. 125.
 pediment ('irreg. ad. L. *pedamen-
 tum*') 'a stake or prop for vines'
 1727.
 pigment (< Lat.) 1398 +.
 piment 'a drink' 1225 +.
 preachment 'a sermon' 1400 +;
 cf. p. 125.
 predicament 'that which is predi-
 cated' 1380 +; 'a category' 1548
 —1845; cf. p. 125.
 pulment (< Lat.) 'pottage' 1250—
 1517.
 pulpament (< Lat.) 'a pulpy prepa-
 ration' 1599.
 punishment 'that which is inflicted
 as a penalty' 1413 +.
 purgament 'excrement' 1597—1676.
 raiment 1440 +.
 recrement 'refuse, dross' 1599 +.
 refreshment 'something that re-
 freshes' 1387 +; cf. p. 125.
 regiment 'a body of troops' 1579 +;
 cf. p. 125.
 reprimment 'reprimand' 1652.
 retirement 'a retreat' 1652—1846;
 cf. p. 126.
 retrenchment 1589 +; cf. p. 126.
 retriment (< Lat.) 'dross, refuse'
 1614, —56.
 revetment 1779 +.
 rogament (< Lat.) 'a postulate'.
 rudiment 1548 +.
 sacrament 1175 +.
 sediment, 17th s. (CD.).
 segment (< Lat.) (CD.).
 sentiment (Chaucer etc.).
 sojournment 'a temporary resi-
 dence', 18th c. (CD.).
 supplement (Wyclif etc.).
 tablement 'a foundation, base-
 ment' 1300 +.
 tegument, 15th c. (CD.).
 tenement (Engl. Gilds etc.).
 testament (P. Pl., Barb. Br. etc.).
 torment 'a tempest' (Rob. Br.); 'an
 instrument of torture' (Ayenb. etc.)
 tournament (Ayenb., Merlin etc.).
 tremblement 'a trill; a tremor'
 (CD.).
 vesselment (Allit. P. etc.).
 vestment (S. E. L., Ayenb. etc.).

(2) Native Formations.

- abutment 1644 +.
 accomplishment; cf. p. 86.
 accrument 'that which accrues' 1607—1678; cf. p. 126.
 acknowledgement 'the sensible sign whereby anything received is acknowledged' 1739 +.
 acquirement 'a personal attainment' 1630 +.
 a utment; cf. p. 86.
 allurements 'the means of alluring' 1548—1825; cf. p. 126.
 annexment 'that which is annexed' 1602, 1824.
 anointment 'ointment' 1393—1626; cf. p. 73.
 anornment 'ornamentation' 1350—1611; cf. pp. 72, 73.
 appeachment 'the action or instrument of accusation' 1450—1644; cf. p. 126.
 appertainment 'appurtenance' 1606.
 appraisement 'estimated value' 1703 +; cf. p. 126.
 assessment 'the scheme of taxation' 1700, 1865; 'an amount' 1611 +; cf. p. 126.
 attainment 'a personal acquirement' 1680—1824; cf. p. 127.
 awardment 'award' 1561—1693.
 babblement 'idle talk' 1644—1860; cf. p. 127.
 basement 1730 +; cf. p. 86.
 bedizenment 'vulgar or gawdy attire' 1837, —59.
 beakment 'a measure' 1673, 1863.
 bequeathment 'a bequest' 1607 +.
 besetment 'that by which one is beset' 1830 +; cf. p. 127.
 bestowment 'a gift' 1837, —56; cf. p. 127.
 bewilderment 'a medley' 1844, —84; cf. p. 127.
 bickermment 'a skirmish' 1586; cf. p. 127.
 blandishment 'flattering speech or action' 1591 +.
 blastment 'blasting' 1602—1817.
 bodement 'an omen' 1605, —13; 'a prophecy' 1826, —33.
 botchment, botment; cf. p. 74.
 brushment; cf. p. 85.
 burnishment 'metallic polish' 1862.
 butment (= abutment) 1604 +.
 chasment 'chasm' 1654.
 cherishment 'nourishment' 1593, 1689.
 cladment 'a garment' 1647.
 clutterment 'that which crowds a place' 1630, —93.
 coldment 'an operation of cold' 1578.
 comminglement 'a mixture' 1833, —83.
 compendiment 'a compendium' 1605.
 compilement 'a compilation' 1665—1841; cf. p. 128.
 complotment 'secret design, plan' 1660; cf. p. 128.
 concernment 'an affair, business' 1621 +.
 conditement 'condiment' 1670.
 conducement 'a thing conducive' 1632—1636; cf. p. 128.
 conferment 'something conferred' 1658; cf. p. 128.
 congealment 'anything congealed' 1606, —91; cf. p. 128.
 consignment 'a writing' 1755; 'a quantity of goods' 1722, 1877; cf. p. 128.
 cornicement 'a structure' 1637, —55.

- dabblement 'dabbling' 1866.
 danglement, pl. 'dangling appendages' 1855; cf. p. 128.
 decreeement 1563—87, 1600.
 demolishment, pl. 'ruins', 17th. c.
 depictment 'a painting' 1816.
 designment 'a sketch' 1570—1703; cf. p. 128.
 development 'the developed result' 1845 +; cf. p. 128.
 devilment 'a devilled dish' 1775; 'a devilish device' 1871; cf. p. 129.
 disappointment 'a cause of d.' 1765, 1843; cf. p. 129.
 disbursement 'expenditure' 1607—1847; cf. p. 129.
 disemboquement 'the place of disemboquing' 1828 +.
 disfigurement 'a deformity' 1641 +; cf. p. 129.
 disguisement 1580 +.
 disinterment 'the product of disinterring' 1825, —4f; cf. p. 129.
 dismemberment 'a detached part' 1830, —73; cf. p. 129.
 distilment 'a distilled liquor' 1602 +.
 distinguishment 'something serving to distinguish' 1611—1709; cf. p. 129.
 ditement¹; cf. pp. 71, 72.
 ditement² 'raiment' 1603.
 doment 'a performance' 1828 +.
 dribblement 'a dribbling' 1599.
 eloinment 'the distance between one object and another' 1670—1720; cf. p. 130.
 embalment 'a package' 1697.
 embalmment 'a preparation' 1620—1832; cf. p. 130.
 embankment¹ 1786 +.
 embankment²; cf. p. 86.
 embarrassment 'something which embarrasses' 1729 +; cf. p. 130.
 embattlement 'battlement' 1538 +.
 embayment 'a portion of water or coast forming a bay' 1815 +.
 embedment 'something which embeds' 1828, —40.
 embellishment 'an ornament' 1632—1830; cf. p. 130.
 emblazonment 1799 +.
 embodiment 'that in which something is embodied' 1850, —62; cf. p. 130.
 embossment 'a figure carved' 1620 +.
 embowelment 'the inward parts' 1823.
 embowment 'vaulting' 1626.
 embracement 'an undertaking' 1630 +; cf. p. 130.
 embranchment 'a branch' 1830 +.
 embranglement 'entanglement' 1806 +.
 embreastment 'a swelling of the ground' 1799.
 embroilment 'an uproar, tumult' 1609—1819.
 embrownment 'brown colouring' 1839—48.
 embuement 'a tincture' 1693.
 emergence 'a juncture that turns up' 1734.
 employment 'business' 1597—1837; cf. p. 130.
 enactment 'that which is enacted' 1821 +; cf. p. 84.
 encampment 'place' 1598 +; cf. p. 130.
 encasement 'covering' 1741 +.
 encashment 'the amount of cash receipt' 1861, —82.
 enchasement 'a setting, frame' 1651—1772.
 enclosurement 'enclosure' 1580, 1694.
 endearment 'something that endears' 1663 +; cf. p. 130.
 endorsement; cf. p. 130.

- endowment 'the property endowed' 1597 +; cf. p. 83.
 enduement 'a qualification' 1609—1674.
 endurement 'that which is endured' 1608; cf. p. 130.
 enfacement 'what is written upon the face of a bill' 1861.
 enfeoffment 'the fief or estate' 1460; cf. p. 83.
 enfoldment 'that which enfolds' 1624, 1825; cf. p. 130.
 engagement 'that which engages' 1642 +; cf. p. 130.
 engrailment 1856 (*Her*).
 engravement 'that which is engraved' 1604—1727.
 enjoyment 'something which gives pleasure' 1665, 1842.
 enlargement 'something added' 1691; cf. p. 130.
 enlivenment 'something that enlivens' 1883.
 ennoblement 'something that ennobles' 1665; cf. p. 130.
 enornment 1382—1483; cf. p. 73.
 enrichment 'a means of e-ing' 1649; cf. p. 130. 'decoration' 1664 +.
 enrockment 1846, —64.
 enshrinement 'that which enshrines' 1849; cf. p. 130.
 ensnarement 'an allurement' 1617—1678.
 enswathement 'that in which anything is enswathed' 1877 +.
 entanglement 'an embarrassment' 1637 +; cf. p. 130.
 entertainment 'pay, wages' etc. 1535—1849.
 entechement 'a lesson' 1513.
 entiltment 'an awning' 1599.
 entrenchment 'a line of trenches' 1590 +.
 entwinement 1670, 1834.
 envelopment 'a covering' 1763 +.
 environment 'that which environs' 1830; cf. p. 131.
 enwrapment 'a covering' 1753, —98.
 enweavement (in-) 1842.
 equipment 1717 +.
 escapement 1826 +.
 establishment 1481 +; cf. p. 80.
 evolvment 'the displayed folds (of a banner)' 1844; cf. p. 131.
 excitement 'something that excites' 1604 +; cf. p. 131.
 fakement 'a contrivance' 1812 + (sl.).
 fanglement 'a contrivance' 1670—1888.
 fastenment 'a fastening' 1877, —79.
 forebodement 'a foreboding' 1755, 1860.
 forfeitment 'a penalty' 1597—8.
 fosternient 'food' 1593, 1623.
 frightment 'something that causes fright' 1607—1831; cf. p. 131.
 furnishment, pl. 'supplies in general' 1558 +.
 garrisonment 'garrison' 1593.
 gasement (var. of *casement* f. *gaze*) 1628.
 gesturement 'a gesture' 1597—8.
 gisement (var. of *gistment*) 1695—1848.
 grapplement 'a close grasp' 1590.
 grievement 'a hurt, injury' 1708.
 harnessment 'harness' 1610.
 hatchment? 'the hatching' 1616, —49.
 hutment 'huted encampment' 1889 +.
 imbruement 'tincture' 1864, —90.
 importment 'signification, meaning' 1624.
 incitement 'that which incites' 1600 +; cf. p. 132.
 increasement; cf. p. 73.

- indentment 'an indenture, a covenant'; cf. p. 132.
- inducement 'that which induces' 1594 +; cf. p. 83.
- insertment 'that which is inserted' 1671—1814.
- instalment 'each of several parts in which a sum is divided' 1776 +; cf. p. 132.
- interlacement 'intricate intermingling' 1872, —91; cf. p. 132.
- intertanglement 'something intertangled' 1817 +.
- investment 'clothing, covering' etc. 1597 +; cf. p. 132.
- involvement 'a wrapping' 1630; 'a necessary consequence' 1879, —81.
- jabberment 'jabber' 1644.
- jugglement 'a juggler's trick' 1708.
- jumblement 'confused mixture' 1706—1843.
- ledgement; cf. p. 74.
- lotment 'an allotment of land'.
- management 'a governing body' 1739 +; cf. p. 132.
- measurement 'a dimension ascertained' 1756 +; cf. p. 132.
- merriment 'a jest' etc. 1590, —92; cf. p. 132.
- minglement 'a mixture' 1674 +.
- monishment 'a reminder' 1483 +.
- mumblement 'something mumbled' 1595 +.
- needment(s); cf. p. 86.
- newfangement; cf. p. 86.
- nointment 'ointment' 1485.
- oddment(s); cf. p. 86.
- paltrement 'rubbish' 1641, —43.
- partitionment 'a partition' 1851; cf. p. 132.
- patchment 'patchwork' 1603.
- pertainment 'an appurtenance' 1897.
- pilement 'a piled heap' 1597—8.
- plashment 'plashing' 1876.
- pleament 'an action of law' 1480.
- plenishment 'plenishing, outfit' 1823, —79.
- poisonment 'poison' 1470.
- pointment = appointment 1400 +; cf. p. 132.
- portendment 'presage, omen' 1626, —34.
- practicement 'a deed or practice' 1581.
- preferment 1451 +; cf. p. 133.
- projectment 'a scheme, plan' 1639—1675.
- pronouncement 'a formal statement' 1533 +; cf. p. 133.
- propelment 'the propelling mechanism' 1890.
- provokement 'a provocation' 1581, 1644; cf. p. 133.
- puzzlement 'a puzzle'; cf. p. 133.
- rabblement 1545 +; cf. p. 86.
- recruitment 'a reinforcement' 1824, —64; cf. p. 133.
- refashionment 'something refashioned' 1830 +; cf. p. 133.
- refitment 'a refit' 1706, —99; cf. p. 133.
- refinement 1617 +; cf. p. 133.
- regalement 'a dainty' 1818; cf. p. 133.
- regorgement 'what has been regorged' 1641.
- reimbushment 'place' 1611.
- reinforcement 1646 +; cf. p. 133.
- rejectionment 'excrement' 1828, —29; cf. p. 133.
- remainderment 'a remainder' 1596; cf. p. 85.
- replenishment 'a fresh supply' 1692—1837; cf. p. 134.
- representment 1594 +; cf. p. 134.
- reprovement 'reproof' 1675.
- requirement 'thing required' 1662 +; cf. p. 134.
- resultment 'result' 1683.

revestment 1684, 1745.

revilement 'a reviling speech' 1637+;
cf. p. 134.

revivment 'a reviving influence'
1598—1708; cf. p. 134.

rousement 'an arousing discourse'.

seducement 'the means of seducing',
17th. c. (CD.).

settlement, 18th. c. (CD.).

shipment 'a quantity of goods'
(CD.); cf. p. 134.

statement 'that which is stated'
(CD.).

surbasement 'surbase' (CD.); cf. p.
134.

trickment 'decoration', 17th. c. (CD.).

vouchment 'a solemn assertion', 17th
c. (CD.); cf. p. 134.

vouchsafement 'a gift, grant', 17th.
c. (CD.); cf. p. 134.

wonderment 'something wonderful',
16th c. (CD.).

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